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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DISCONTINUANCES.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether it is ordered in his name or another's, or whether he is a subscriber or a regular purchaser—is responsible for the payment.

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REMOVAL.

The Commercial

WILL REMOVE TO THE

IRON BUILDING,

NO. 70 FIFTH AVENUE,

About April 1st, 1876,

Where we will be happy to see all our Old Friends and Patrons.

The Commercial Printing Co.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 24, 1876.

SENATE.

No. 270, Newmyer's City Classification bill, was passed, with an amendment requiring the minority representatives in the Board of Assessors to be elected by Councils.

Bill No. 162, prescribing the manner by which the Courts of Quarter Sessions may divide townships into election districts, was passed.

Adjourned until Monday evening.

A bill was introduced into the Senate, conferring upon private detective agencies and associations organized for recovery of stolen goods, the power and authority of constables in certain cases, which carries the right to search houses and individuals. This is altogether too great and dangerous a power to entrust to irresponsible parties, and would work infinite mischief by bringing these volunteer associations into conflict with the regular police force and commissioned detectives, who are responsible for what they do to their superiors. The bill in its present shape cannot and should not pass.

HOUSE.

Mr. Zern presented a petition for the enlargement of the jurisdiction of Aldermen.

Mr. Irwin presented a petition asking for the passage of a law compelling railroads to run morning and evening trains to and from cities.

The following bills were introduced:

Messrs. Thornton and Large—Bills repealing the local prohibition liquor laws of Allegheny county.

Mr. Reighard introduced a bill authorizing the Board of Public Charities to appoint the managers of the Pennsylvania Reform School.

Mr. Long (Allegheny), introduced a bill entitled an act to prevent the unlicensed sale of goods, wares, stocks and real estate at auction in cities of the second and third class by other than authorized persons, making the State license for auctioneers at five hundred dollars. Petitioned for by all the merchants in that business in Pittsburgh and Allegheny city. The Anderson's bill was defeated the other day because it was a general bill applicable to all cities in the State, and the smaller cities complained that they could not pay the licenses, that their sale would not justify it. Mr. Long prepared this bill to suit all parties, and it will no doubt give general satisfaction.

The Whisky Trials.

CHICAGO, March 24.—In the case of Pahlman, Rush & Co., this morning, Herman Blicker, the former storekeeper of the firm, who returned from Canada recently, testified that he had been cognizant of frauds committed by them, and that he had always made such frauds. The usual method pursued was to use stamps a second time. The distillery was sometimes run beyond its rated capacity, and the surplus was put on the market without tax. He produced a note of $1,700, which he testified was given him in return for allowing these frauds.

Ernst Mattern testified that while storekeeper for Fahlman, Rush & Co. he had inked at frauds, and during less than a year he had received $2,500 from the firm as compensation therefor. The frauds committed were in running the distillery beyond the United States taxed capacity and in using stamps a second time. Both the proprietors understood this and made the bargain with him.

New Live Stock Rates.

CHICAGO, March 24.—The following new rates on live stock have been made by the general freight agent here: From Chicago to New York, forty-five cents; Philadelphia, forty and a half cents; Baltimore, thirty-nine cents; Buffalo, twenty-five cents. The old rates were, respectively, fifty-four, fifty-two, thirty-two and a half. A reduction of five cents per hundred pounds was also made on box meats and salt, the new rates being forty cents.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

Paul Dahlgreen, Consul General of the United States to Italy, and son of the late Rear Admiral Dahlgreen, died in Rome on Thursday.

Ex-Empress Eugenie and Son have arrived at Eisenach, Saxe-Weimar, *en route* for Weimar. They visited Wilheimshoe on Thursday.

The President has nominated Hoffman Atkinson, of West Virginia, to be Secretary of the Legation of the United States in St. Petersburg.

Judge J. W. Deadrick was yesterday elected Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, by the unanimous vote of the Associate Judges.

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Standard* telegraphs that it is rumored in St. Petersburg that the Czar, weary of the cares of government, intends to retire from the throne and appoint the Czarewich regent.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day—Rain and were local storms during the day, partly cloudy and cooler weather during the night, southwest to northwest winds and low, but rising barometer.

The steamer Anchoria, from Glasgow, has arrived at New York.

The American Episcopal Church in Rome will be opened to-day.

The French Chamber of Deputies, almost without discussion, agreed to the abolition of the state of siege.

A Madrid dispatch reports that recruiting for Cuba is actively progressing, and even soldiers who served under Don Carlos are allowed to enlist.

The Mexican Government has imposed an extraordinary tax of one-half of one per cent. The French and Spanish residents objected to paying it. Mr. Foster, United States Minister, declines to act with other foreign legations in the protest against the tax, and foreign residents abstain from action.

A Berlin special says it is reported that 30,000 Chassepat rifles, which were captured from the French in the late war, have been purchased there for Servia. The Government of Bohemia has ordered the matter to be watched, in order to prevent the conveyance of the rifles to Servia through Austrian territory.

Rising Sun Flour

Is pleased your particular customers.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

EUROPEAN GRAIN TRADE—BUSINESS AT LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

LONDON, March 24.—The corn trade, since the beginning of the week, has rather gained strength, and values have slowly and steadily improved. The provincial markets yesterday reported a shilling advance on wheat, but, with the fine weather, inquiry is becoming smaller again. London, since Monday, has had 27,310 quarters of maize and 18,500 quarters of wheat. The supplies of foreign grain due during the next four weeks include 256,000 quarters of California wheat, 240,000 quarters of American maize, 41,000 quarters of Egyptian wheat and 24,000 quarters of Galatz maize.

The corn trade on the Continent is firm, and values continue advancing. At Paris and other markets wheat is quoted at 10s 4d, and barley at 7s 2d, below decimal average. Oats are exactly at average today.

At Mark Lane, business was slack, but prices fully maintained at Monday's advance. Foreign wheat, oats and barley were steady and in moderate request. Maize is depressed by the heavy supply. Beans, peas and flour are unchanged.

At the Stock Exchange it is believed that more important home railway lines have been heavily oversold. Money is plentiful, owing to the Suez Canal payments. Discounts are weak at the ruling rate for the best paper. There is little doing. Consols and other Government securities have been steady. American bonds are quiet, and there is scarcely any change to note. American railways are generally quiet, except Erie, which has invited speculation to some extent, though there has been no such wide and rapid fluctuations in prices as occurred last week.

THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

In the House of Commons, this evening, Henry Fawcett, one of the members for the Metropolis, gave notice that in the event of the Queen's Titles bill receiving the assent of both Houses of Parliament, he will move for an address to the Queen praying for her non-assumption of the title of Empress of India.

TITLES BILL IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

In the House of Lords, to-night, the Royal Titles bill passed its first reading.

Marine News.

MOVILLE, March 24.—Arrived—Steamship Acadia, from New York.

Ohio Legislature.

COLUMBUS, March 24.—In the House, today, the bill to provide for the sale of canal and swamp lands and the division of $200,000 of the proceeds thereof between the Agricultural College into Ohio and Miama Universities, was postponed until next January. The following bills passed: Senate bill to prevent the administration of anesthetics by surgeons and dentists, except in the presence of witnesses, and the Senate bill to regulate the fees of county officers.

Arrest of Alleged Counterfeiters.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24.—Last night the discovery was made that a large number of bogus five dollar bills, counterfeits on the Merchants' National Bank of New Bedford, Mass., had been put in circulation during the afternoon and evening. Three men named Noles, Harrison and Patterson were arrested. They had a partial hearing to-day and were committed for further investigation to-morrow.

STATE NEWS.

The pension roll of Philadelphia numbers 28,800 persons.

Peter Fleckenstine, of Danville, died on Sunday, 19th inst., while sitting at breakfast.

The Philadelphia county prison is overcrowded, there being three or four prisoners for every cell.

Mrs. Sylvester Smith, of Grove township, Cameron county, fell dead on the 21st inst., while eating her dinner.

The wheat fields throughout Bedford, Fulton and Franklin counties are said to present a very flourishing appearance.

There were twenty-five deaths in Reading, last week. Thirty new cases of scarlet fever were reported during the week.

The Rev. Peter Sahm, D. D., of the Lutheran Church, died at New Berlin, Union county, on the 14th inst., aged sixty-seven years.

Oshkosh has found a rival. It is Scranton, where, when the minister observes it is dry, pocket flasks flash in the congregation, like gilt buttons on a military company.

Miss Clara Marshall, M. D., daughter of Pennock Marshall, of West Chester, has been appointed Professor of Materia-Medica and General Therapautics at the Women's Medical College, Philadelphia.

Thomas Boyle, of Schuylkill county, aged fifty years, has been sentenced to the penitentiary for eleven years and six months, by Judge Pershing, for committing an outrage on a little girl who is deaf and dumb.

Northumberland county, too, seems to be an unhealthy place for Molly Maguireism, the Cameron township robbers having been convicted yesterday and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. It would be well to have the Schuylkill cases tried at Mauch Chunk or Sunbury.

The Sharon *Eagle* gives the particulars of an attempt by a tramp to outrage the person of a girl of fifteen years, Lizzie Murray by name, near that place, on the morning of the 22d inst. The fortunate appearance of a passer-by scared the scoundrel away, and he escaped, though closely pursued.

The revival services in Reading are well attended, the large Presbyterian church being nightly crowded. Hundreds of people are compelled to leave, being unable to gain admittance. Overflow meetings are also held in St. Mathew's Lutheran church, which are also largely attended, as are also the meetings through the day.

Since the Rev. Isaac Haldeman, formerly of Brandywine Baptist Church, at Chadd's Ford, began his revival services at Delaware Avenue Baptist Church, 700 persons are reported to have been converted, of whom 375 have connected themselves with the church. The revival still continues, from ten to twelve persons arising for prayers each night.

It has been discovered that some of the girders which support the second story of the building occupied by the offices of the Secretary of State, Executive Department and Auditor General, at Harrisburg, are weakened and unsafe. They will have to be strengthened or replaced by new ones. The building would be much improved by a thorough overhauling.

One day last week a train carried passengers free from Philadelphia to a sale at Yardleyville, Bucks county. Upon returning the conductor attempted to collect fares, but the passengers (about 350) refused to pay. He then stopped the train, declaring that he would remain their all night, but seeing that the passengers were not alarmed, he concluded to "go ahead."

Thomas Weitzel, of Sinking Springs, died suddenly on Wednesday of last week, it was supposed from taking an overdose of laudanum. On Saturday he was buried, but doubts arose as to his being dead, and to convince themselves fully they opened the grave on Monday, and found that he was sleeping the sleep of death; there was no indication that he had been buried alive.

The Greensburg *Times* says: Mr. Joseph Berger, of Donegal township, aged seventy-five, on the morning of the 10th instant, walked about his barn attending to his duties, and apparently in his usual health. After his return, he complained of a sharp pain in his right side, and in a few moments fell from a sofa on which he was seated, and expired. He was widely respected.

The Butler *Herald* speaking of the wheat crop, says: We are informed that the wheat looks very well throughout the county, notwithstanding the very open winter we have had. There is one circumstance to which the thrifty condition of the wheat is owing which is probably not thought of. Our readers will recollect that there were not five continuous days of freezing at any one time during the winter, and the consequence was that the wheat did not freeze out. The freezings were invariably followed by a week or more of warm weather with rain, and this enabled the wheat to again settle back in the earth and thereby protected. Farmers say, and with reason, that two or three weeks of freezing weather followed by thaws during the day will do more to injure wheat than the same time of intense cold night and day. The reason is that in the one case the wheat is frozen out of the ground, while in the other it is kept by the frozen ground to its place. This winter, notwithstanding it was an open one, was therefore favorable for wheat and the accounts we receive prove the conclusion to be correct. We wish for a large crop and hope it may be the beginning of better times.

The New York Greenback Convention will meet in the city of New York June 1, to elect delegates to the National Convention at St. Louis.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

THE DO-NOTHING HOUSE.

No Measure of Importance Yet Passed.

Governor Hartranft at the Capital.

Senator Wallace Returns Smiling

Government Display at the Centennial--Inaction of a Niggardly Committee.

The McCandless Bill Passes the Senate ---Speculations as to the Succession.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24, 1876.

Business of the House Behind.

The slow progress of business in the House is already causing uneasiness amongst the Democrats. Mr. Holman to-day said that he would propose night sessions, perhaps next week. Up to date not a single measure of importance has been carried through. There are also thirty important investigations going on, all of which will require more or less of the attention of the House. In the event of the bringing in of articles of impeachment against Belknap, pending the trial in the Senate, the House would necessarily suspend business. Like everything else the Democrats have undertaken, it looks now as if their attempts at legislation would be a failure, and that the country would have to go without measures of great importance to its business and other interests, as the result of sheer imbecility.

Senator Wallace

was in his seat in the Senate to-day, after his route of the Randall forces at Lancaster. He feels quite happy over the triumph of himself and friends.

Governor Hartranft

arrived here to-day to attend a dinner given to-night by ex-Speaker Blaine.

Government Centennial Display.

The House Committee on Appropriations having refused to grant the fund necessary to complete the preparations for the display at the Centennial Exhibition, measures have been taken to have an executive communication sent to Congress showing the necessity of the sum asked. Without this, the Government display threatens to turn out a failure.

Judge McCandless and His Successor.

The Senate to-day passed the bill providing for the retirement of Judge McCandless, with an amendment that he must take advantage of its provisions within six months. This was suggested by the course of a Judge in Vermont who, notwithstanding the passage of a similar act several years ago, still officiates. The bill as amended will go back to the House, but will pass. The name of Judge Sterrett, of Pittsburgh, is again mentioned as the probable successor to Judge McCandless, and it is understood that Judge Kennan has written a letter here in his support. Representative Ketchum, just recovering from a severe illness, and Judge Scofield, are also being pressed by influential friends.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24, 1876.

THE BELKNAP SCANDAL—TESTIMONY OF MRS. MARSH—HER HUSBAND RECALLED.

Mrs. C. P. Marsh, who arrived this morning, came into the room of the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department to-day, accompanied by her husband. She was sworn as a witness, and under the examination of Mr. Danford testified that she left Cincinnati in 1865, where she formerly resided, and has lived in New York most of the time since that year. She had known Mrs. Bower (now Mrs. Belknap) since 1860, and had been on the same hotel with her in Cincinnati for four years. Cincinnati was her home, and she revisited that city twice a year, staying there two or three weeks. She met Mrs. Bower in N. J. York, where Mrs. Bower was her guest; Mrs. Bower was a widow at the time; the witness commenced housekeeping in New York in the summer of 1871; she went to Europe in company with Mrs. Bower the last of June, 1872, and knew Mr. Pendleton's name was on the list of passengers.

The witness was asked whether she had any conversation at any time with Mrs. Bower (now Mrs. Belknap) relative to her interest in the Kentucky Central Railroad claim.

The answer was: Two or three weeks ago at the Arlington Hotel; at that time witness asked Mrs. Belknap whether she ever received any money on account of the claim; witness told her she heard that she had received $70,000. Mrs. Belknap replied: "The claim was for only $100,000, and how could I receive $70,000?" In the course of conversation the witness was in a state of excitement and distress. Mrs. Belknap was a friend of her's, and witness felt much interested on her account. She had simply mentioned to Mrs. Bower an idle rumor. She had always talked to Mrs. Bower as she would to her sister. She had heard the rumor for over a year. On the night of General Kiddoo the conversation between her and Mrs. Bower. She did not know of Mr. Pendleton paying money to Mrs. Bower on account of the Kentucky Railroad claim, and of making her presents. She never heard the Secretary of War say anything about the contract between her husband and Evans.

On cross-examination by Mr. Robbins, witness said she understood Mrs. Belknap as denying that she received anything, and meant to convey that impression.

In reply to a question by Mr. Clymer, witness said she had seen Clymer but once, and that was three weeks ago; it was at the breakfast table at the Arlington Hotel. Her husband presented her to Mr. Clymer, but their short conversation had no reference to the matter before the committee.

C. P. Marsh was recalled, and interrogated by Mr. Clymer. He testified that he left Washington for New York on the day the impeachment was presented, the 2d of March, and did not then design going to Canada.

Mr. Clymer—On the evening of Wednesday you came to my lodging and saw me a moment. Tell what transpired.

Answer—From something said at the dinner table, I inferred that Belknap was not only liable to impeachment, but to criminal prosecution, I said to you "If the Secretary is in danger I am in danger," when you said, "Oh, you are not in danger."

Mr. Clymer—I did not attempt to alarm you?

Answer—On the contrary you pacified me; I was alarmed when I came to you; I went back to New York early when you said I was in no danger.

Q.—When you reached New York what induced you to conclude to go to Canada?

A.—Something in the newspapers on Friday morning, concerning my testimony, all of which was published; I read remarks made in the House implicating Secretary of War was not only liable to impeachment, but to criminal prosecution. I, therefore, thought that if the Secretary was in danger I was in danger as well. I consulted a lawyer, who made an exhaustive examination of the case; the lawyer didn't think I could be indicted, but that if I should be I could not become a competent witness, it seemed, however, some danger. This very much alarmed me and determined me not to remain in New York; I left early in the afternoon of Friday, for Montreal; this was the first time I had heard it said I had committed an offense for which I might be imprisoned.

Mr. Bass—And Mr. Clymer told you on Wednesday night that there was no danger to you?

Mr. Clymer—I said Marsh could not be sent to prison for anything he had said before the committee.

Mr. Robbins—That was true.

Witness said he left New York for Montreal, at four o'clock on the afternoon of Friday, and reached there next morning at half-past ten.

Mr. Blackburn—Had you then heard that the Government authorities had concluded to prosecute you as well as Secretary Belknap?

A.—I am not positive; I might have seen such a statement.

Q.—It is said you hesitated when at Peekskill as to whether you would proceed to Montreal?

A.—I did hesitate; thought that if I had offended the laws of my country I would stand. If the train had been going back to New York I should have taken passage in it, but as the train was going to Montreal, I proceeded thither.

Mrs. Marsh being interrogated as to why she went to Montreal, said that seeing in the morning paper that her husband had jumped off the train, she followed the next morning, fearful he had been injured.

Mr. and Mrs. Marsh then left the room.

Mr. Alvin C. Leighton, James Leighton and Seth Arnold, post-traders, were examined and the statement was elicited that General Hendrick received large sums for obtaining one of the appointments; that $300 per month was paid to Orville Grant and $100 contributed for electioneering purposes.

J. S. Hammer testified that he obtained the appointment of post trader at Fort Gibson, at the request of ex-Senator McDonald, of Arkansas, who asked for it as a personal favor. Witness paid no money, whatever, for the appointment, but had been assessed and paid $100 to the Republican Executive Committee at Washington; he had no partner. A recess was taken.

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL SHERMAN.

General Sherman arrived this morning and called on the President previous to the Cabinet meeting. The General was also at the War Department and had a private consultation with Secretary Taft. The Secretary thinks General Sherman should resume his station here, and to the fullest extent have charge of the ordinary business belonging to his office. The consultation to-day was brief.

TESTIMONY OF SCHENCK AND PARKE.

Mr. Faulkner, Chairman *pro tem.* of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, stated this morning that he had received a letter from General Schenck, saying that he would not be able to appear before the committee until after Saturday. The committee has decided to hear General Schenck Tuesday morning next, and Parke immediately after.

REORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY.

The Committee on Military Affairs have agreed upon Representative Banning's bill, with some amendments, for the reorganization of the army. It does not reduce the present effective force of the army, but it reduces the infantry regiments from twenty-five to twenty, and cavalry from ten to eight. It consolidates the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments, fixes the pay of first sergeants at forty dollars per month, makes the headquarters of the General of the Army at Washington in time of peace, and provides that he may act as Secretary of War in the absence of the Secretary or a temporary vacancy in the office. It provides that suttlers and post traders shall be first elected by the Council of Administration, approved by the Department Commander and the General of the Army and appointed by the Secretary of War. It is a reduction of about 200 officers.

CABINET MEETING—REVOLUTION IN MEXICO.

The revolution in Mexico was the principal subject of conversation at the Cabinet meeting to-day, the attention of the Cabinet being brought directly thereto by the application of the local Mexican authorities, who are endeavoring to suppress the insurgents, for the purchase of arms from this Government. No definite action was taken.

There was some consideration given in the Cabinet to an application from officers of the army stationed at Fort Sill and the Administrative Council of that post, for the retention there of Thos. Evans, post trader. The subject was referred to the Secretary of War.

POSTOFFICE INVESTIGATION.

The House Committee on Postoffice and Post Roads will continue the examination of C. C. Huntley. He testified that the Northwestern mail contracts paid very large profit. He said that neither he nor any of his partners had presented a carriage and buggy for sale to a clerk in the Postoffice Department, nor that they paid a cent to any Government official.

EMMA MINE—STEWART'S TESTIMONY.

Mr. Stewart was again before the committee. His attention was called to the amount of ore taken from the mine, as detailed in the prospectus published in London. He said that he did not know this of his own knowledge that the statement was true; he had never heard it disputed. In relation to the estimated amount of ore that would be taken annually as stated in the same prospectus, he thought it substantially correct: it fell short, and Grant held himself liable; the prospectus was drawn by some of the gentlemen themselves. If the mines had yielded 700,000 pounds a year, as estimated, it would have been worth thirty or forty million. Witness was satisfied from the amount of bullion that about two million dollars had been realized from this up to the time of the sale of this stock. He answered that he believed it to be substantially true. Mr. Stewart filed the contract between Clarke, Stewart and Grant for the sale of the mine. After a long cross-examination, that did not elicit much new information, the committee adjourned until Tuesday.

GENERAL SCHENCK ILL.

Ex-Minister Schenck is confined to his bed to-day.

THE COLORED NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Efforts are being made by Frederick Douglass and others to have the proposed Colored National Convention held at Cincinnati the latter part of April, instead of at Nashville on the 4th.

THE SPENCER INVESTIGATION.

In the Spencer investigation to-day, Moses S. Foote, a banker of Mobile, testified that he discounted a note for J. J. Moulton for $2,000. The negotiation was made by L. H. Mayer, Assessor of Internal Revenue. Witness refused to discount it until Caleb Price and C. F. Moulton indorsed it. Soon after him the Mr. Spencer would get $2,500 from the Republican National Executive Committee to carry Alabama for that party and secure Spencer's election; that troops would be ordered to the State and they were bound to carry it. Adjourned.

INSTRUCTIONS TO MINISTER FOSTER.

The American Minister to Mexico will receive instructions from this Government to use his good offices in the interest of the preservation of peace in that country.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations: W. H. Doolittle, Minnesota, Assistant Commissioner of Patents; Asst. Postmaster, A. T. Streeter, Calumet, Michigan; H. K. Milward, Lexington, Kentucky; David H. Harker, Wilton Junction, Iowa.

MEXICO.

A Forced Loan from Merchants of Matamoras—Vera Cruz Declared in a State of Siege.

GALVESTON, March 24.—A Brownsville special to the *News* says: Yesterday afternoon General Laborra gave the merchants and business men of Matamoras a peremptory order to meet him at his office at 4:30 P. M. He informed them, when they met, that the object of the meeting was to raise $300,000 to pay his troops and place the city in a state of defence. He ordered a premium of thirty per cent., in Custom House bonds, saying it was a friendly offer, and if not accepted he would raise the money by force and not scruple to use severe means; that, if necessary to have her merchants imprisoned to effect his object, he would do so; he said he had the interests of his Government in his hands and would subserve them at all hazards. The merchants present were then called on to subscribe to the loan. When Senor Antonio Laugenes was called he said he was unable to subscribe. He was immediately confined in the artillery quarters, and is there yet. He can be released by subscribing $10,000. Fifteen thousand dollars have been demanded from the House of Don Francisco Armedias. The manager of firm is an American citizen, and is in Cuba now. Some members of the firm are on this side. Last night $30,000 were subscribed, and to-day $14,300. This sum falls $57,000 short of what is required now. General Laborra says he will call for the balance in fifteen days or so. In addition to the forced loan, the Mexican Government has levied a tax of one per cent. on capital or property. The American merchants have subscribed to the loan, but, in view of the interior measures on the part of General Laborra, they have applied to United States Consul Wilson for protection. General Delse is near Matamoras with more than 1,000 men. It is supposed that he will attack soon. The above facts will aid materially to give him an easy victory.

VERA CRUZ, March 24.—The Revolutionists captured Jalapa on the 12th. The State of Vera Cruz was, on the 13th, declared in a state of seige.

OHIO.

Lucas County Republican Convention—Suit of the State Against Hamilton County.

TOLEDO, March 24.—The Republican County Convention was held to-day to choose delegates to the State Convention. It adopted resolutions favoring the repeal of the Resumption act and favoring Governor Hays for the Presidency. The delegates were instructed to co-operate in the choice of delegates to the National Convention favorable to his nomination. A resolution was also adopted recommending Clark Waggoner, of this city, as one of the Senatorial delegates for Ohio.

CINCINNATI, March 24.—The third suit of the State of Ohio against Hamilton County for taxes which, as alleged, had been appropriated by the county since 1856, under a system by which they were diverted from the State fund to the county fund and used for county purposes, has been decided against the county. The judgment was rendered, upon the report of referees, for $44,625 85. These proceedings against the county were instituted over three years ago by ex-Prosecutor Wm. Ampt, under direction of State Auditor Williams and the Attorney General of the State, in pursuance of a resolution of the Ohio Legislature. The total amount of these judgments is $81,902 12. The entire sum will be paid by the county.

Buy White River

put up, now, in sealed bags. Best flour for the money in the United States.

OLD TEA HOUSE

TEAS,

A SPECIALTY.

PRICES REDUCED TO-DAY!

What One Dollar Will Buy

9 cans Green Corn	$1 00
8 cans Tomatoes (3-lb. can)	1 00
7 cans Pie Peaches (3-lb. can)	1 00
5 cans Yellow Table Peaches (3-lb. can)	1 00
5 cans Blackberries	1 00
5 cans Blueberries	1 00
6 cans Cherries	1 00
5 cans Pears	1 00
5 cans Pineapple	1 00
5 cans Strawberries	1 00
6 cans Whortleberries	1 00
4 pounds Fresh Roasted Coffee (Coffee Roasted Every Morning)	1 00
10 pounds New French Prunes	1 00
12 pounds New Turkey Prunes	1 00
10 pounds A Sugar (white)	1 00
10½ pounds Ex. C Sugar (white)	1 00
11 pounds Light Yellow Sugar	1 00
30 bars Wax Soap	1 00
12 pounds New Carolina Rice	1 00
12 pounds New Currants	1 00
10 bottles French Mustard	1 00
10 glasses Fruit Jelly	1 00
10 boxes Lye	1 00
12 pounds Gloss Starch	1 00
11 pounds Corn Starch	1 00
12 pounds New York Water Crackers	1 00
13 pounds Soda Crackers	1 00
13 pounds Oyster Crackers	1 00
9 pounds Choice Shaker Corn	1 00
8 pounds Dried Peaches	1 00
13 pounds Georges Codfish	1 00
2 pounds Uncolored Japan Tea	1 00
2 pounds Green Tea	1 00
2 pounds Oolong Tea (New)	1 00
3 pounds English Breakfast Tea (New)	1 00

FLOUR, (Winter Wheat) AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

☞ Send for the new Catalogue and Price List.

D. M. Jenkins,

20 FIFTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, NEW NO. 28.

POLITICAL.

State.

"The rag baby in Pennsylvania is seriously ill," is the comment of the New York *Tribune*.

Hon. S. Newton Pettis has been chosen Senatorial delegate to the Republican State Convention from Crawford county.

The Johnstown *Voice and Echo* says that W. Fisk Conrad, of Tyrone, and S. M. Woodkok, of Altoona, are candidates for the Democratic Senatorial nomination.

The Johnstown *Voice and Echo* announces Fisk Conrad, Esq., of Tyrone, as a Democratic candidate for State Senator in that district, subject to the Democratic conference.

The work at Lancaster, according to the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, "will be of no present service to the Democratic party in this State. It may, if followed up, help to keep down the 'rough' element and turn out of the party councils the men who have traded in politics and sold out to the highest bidder. A more immediate and surer result will be the further estrangement of the two factions which are fighting to control the party in this State." The *Inquirer* doesn't think much of the platform.

That Governor Hartranft is looming up as a Presidential candidate is evident, and to-day his chances for the nomination are as good as any man named. His friends will not consent to his nomination for the second place on the ticket. It is hard enough for the Republicans of this State to get up for the first place, and they never will consent to his accepting any other position until the expiration of his term of office.—*Blair County Radical.*

The Lancaster *Express'* obituary man chips in these lines:

THE FATE OF SAMUEL JOSEPHS.

When little Samuel woke,
And saw how things must go,
He turned him round and gave a wink,
And whispered "Not for Joe."

THE OTHER SAMUEL, WHICH THE SAME IT IS RANDALL.

I'm Randall, of the crampian Hills.
My name is Samuel J.,
Though used to long committee pulls,
I make the taking pay;
And tho' sometimes they physic me,
By giving overdoses,
In general none can beat me
Counting Democratic noses:
But now my nose is quite too short,
I am a silent mourner,
And all because I trusted in
"The organ on the corner."

General.

Yes. New Hampshire is still a "doubtful State." It is doubtful if it ever has a Democratic Governor again.—*Lowell Courier.*

Mr. Clymer struck at the Republican party with Belknap as the target. The shot passed through and slew Pendleton. *Cincinnati Advertiser.*

Mr. Pendleton's career disproves the old adage that it requires two to make a bargain. The best bargain he ever made was with himself.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Victor Hugo is for cremation, and he says, "Man ought to disappear; he ought not to rot." Mr. Clymer advised Marsh in the same way.—*New Orleans Republican.*

Sam. Cary, of Ohio, who was so badly defeated as the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor in that State last autumn, is to mount thestump for the Kentucky Infanticists. He has not been chastened by adversity.

The Petersburg, Va., *Index* commends ex-Governor Walker for maintaining an eloquent silence during his term in Congress, and says that it would have been wise if some other of the Southern representatives had followed the same course.

The Richmond, Va., *Whig* wants to know "With what grace" it asks, "can the Democrats of New Hampshire point to the speeches of Mr. Hill and Tucker and emphasize when they selected a copperhead anti-war Democrat as their candidate for Governor."

The American public must bid farewell to Representative "Bill" King, who has retired to his farm near Minneapolis, Minn., and last Monday told a reporter that he had permanently forsaken public life and should never again be a candidate for office. Parting with Mr. King is very sweet sorrow.

The Rev. Father Phelan, a Roman Catholic clergyman of St. Louis, in the course of a public lecture in Quincy, Illinois, on last Sunday, asserted that the United States would ultimately be controlled by the Roman Catholics, as statistics prove that the Irish mothers on an average raise twice as many children as mothers of American nationality.

Marsh, brothers, Caleb P.
Marsh in the presence of the committee,
A-tending post for a taking care
Of Mrs. B. in her invalid chair
And fifteen thousand every year
To keep the pot-boiling and to make things square.
Marsh, brothers, Caleb P.
Marsh in the presence of the committee.
—*Graphic.*

A number of young and ardent New Yorkers have formed a "Young Men's Independent Political Association," the object being "to elevate the tone of politics." We must say this society is fortunate in its birthplace. There is no more promising field to be found anywhere for the exercise of their influence in behalf of pure politics than the city in which these young men live. We hope (and we are sure our hope will be shared by every lover of political purity) that these young men will soon exert a powerful influence on politics in Gotham. We are forced to confess, however, that the chances are decidedly against its success.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

Gold in Pittsburgh.

The names of those finding gold dollars in the Gold Soap will soon be published.

WANTED—INFORMATION.

WANTED—INFORMATION—IF THE heirs of Frederick Murray, deceased, who was a Riverman at St. Louis, Mo., about thirty years ago, and supposed to have come from or near Pittsburgh, will address McE. F. POLLOCK, Attorney, 205 Pine, St. Louis, Mo., they will learn something to their advantage.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A PARTNER—EITHER Active, Silent or Special, with a cash capital of $12,000 or $15,000, to invest in an old and well established Manufacturing Business. Will show good profits and good reasons for selling. Finance in good condition. Address, in real name, PIKE, Commercial office. tus

ELECTION NOTICES.

☞ ANNUAL MEETING AND ELECTION.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the General Office of the Company, in the city of Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY, April 11, 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., to hear the report of the Board, elect a Board of Managers for the ensuing year, and to transact such other business as may be brought before them.

By order of the Board of Managers.

THOS. R. ROBINSON, Secretary.

Pittsburgh, March 11, 1876.

☞ PITTSBURGH AND YUBA RIVER MINING COMPANY.—OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before it, will be held at the General Office of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, No. 775 Wood street, corner of Sixth street, city of Pittsburgh, on the THIRD MONDAY OF APRIL, 17th, at 2 o'clock P. M.

T. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

Pittsburgh, March 17, 1876.

☞ OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual Election for ten Directors of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, March 28th, 1876, at the General Office of the Company, No. 232 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.

Philadelphia, March 15, 1876.

RISING SUN FLOUR!

DEMAND INCREASING,

As Dealers find this the most reliable brand on this market.

LARGE SHIPMENTS

To arrive this week via B. & O. Road at reduced freight.

F. W. JENKINS & BRO.,

SOLE AGENTS.

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL house of five or six rooms. Address, stating location and rent, A. M., this office.

WANTED—BOILERMAKERS—SOME first class Boilermakers. Apply immediately to CONNELLY BROS., Petrolia, Butler county, Pa.

WANTED — OCCUPANTS—FOR AN elegant, large second story Front Room, with Board, at 320 Penn avenue, between Ninth and Tenth streets.

WAN

The Commercial.

SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1876.

IT is authoritatively announced by his friends that the name of GEORGE H. PENDLETON will not be presented to the St. Louis Convention as a candidate for the Presidency.

JUDGE RIED, of South Carolina, put a man behind the iron bars of a common jail for calling a lady friend "a duck-legged heifer;" but in North Carolina they send a man to Congress who sells his vote as a member of the Legislature, for twenty dollars.

THE New York *Herald* warns the Wallace Democrats of Pennsylvania that carrying their State Convention goes a very small way towards carrying the State. RANDALL is said to coincide in this view of the case and the *Post*, since BARR's defeat, is also inclined to gloomy vaticinations. BARR, himself, is said to look Black.

THE price of distinguished Democrats veries considerably. PENDLETON is put down at $80,000; THURMAN at $50,000; TILDEN at his share of $250,000; HENDRICKS at rates varying pretty high up in the thousands, but not definitely settled; a Pennsylvania Democratic Congressman at $600; and ROBBINS, of CLYMER's Investigation Committee, at $20. The disparity in these figures is what makes ROBBINS mad.

MR. CAULFIELD'S bill, which has passed the House of Representatives at Washington, forbids any civil servant of the United States from taking any part in a political canvass. If it should become a law the Commissioner of Internal Revenue could very properly send an early copy of it to the Collector of the Twenty-second district. It would be of great service to him, personally, and give him a great deal more time to attend to his legitimate duties.

THE Southern Democratic papers are not all blind. "With what grace," the Richmond *Whig* asks, "can the Democrats of New Hampshire point to the speeches of Messrs. HILL and TUCKER as imprudent, when they selected a 'copperhead anti-war Democrat' as their candidate for Governor?" The query is well put. The North can turn out Democrats, in every State and in every county, who were as rebellious in heart and as traitorous in act, according to their opportunities, as either HILL or TUCKER.

THE Lancaster correspondent of the New York *Times* classes BUCKALEW, who heads the Democratic Electoral ticket, as a WALLACE man. The conversion must have been very recent, then. Our conviction is that if WALLACE's political life depended upon BUCKALEW, his head would go off as quickly as BUCKINGHAM's when RICHARD the Third captured him. There may be a truce between the two, at present; but it is the kind of a truce that exists between a dog and a cat who cannot get at each other.

THE late Democratic State Convention was composed of the very worst elements of the party—bummers, prize fighters, and loafers and bullies of every kind and degree. The quiet town of Lancaster was converted, for the time being, into an earthly hell, in which all the bad passions of human nature had full play. The sensible and decent members of the party were utterly disgusted with this infernal exhibition, but they still hang on to a party which is controlled by men whom they fear as much as they despise.

THE New York *World* thinks the Republicans are plotting to admit New Mexico, expecting it to elect Senators of their faith, and the New York *Times* opposes the project for fear the Democrats will capture the State; and this apprehension, common to both parties, that the politics of the proposed new State will prove a marketable commodity, is the best reason for keeping the Territory out of the list of States. Its population consists mainly of bull-whackers and greasers too ignorant and too vicious to be entrusted with the entire control of a State government.

THE necessity for attending closely to the business of the Kentucky Central Railroad, of which Mr. PENDLETON is President, and also for closing out the estate of the lamented BOWLER, of which he is administrator will, he regrets to say, prevent his giving any further attention to politics. For that reason he will not be a candidate before the St. Louis Convention; but it will give him great pleasure to prosecute claims upon the Government and to settle large estates at the extremely moderate rate of sixty per cent. upon the amount collected. Address "Gentleman GEORGE H. PENDLETON," Cincinnati, Ohio.

THE Democratic investigators at Washington are having very poor luck. The sub-Committee of the Judiciary, to whom was referred the charges against Delegate HAYS, of Alabama, of selling a cadetship to West Point, have concluded their investigations and find nothing in the testimony to show that Mr. HAYS received a penny to make the appointment. The report of the committee will exonerate Mr. HAYS from all responsibility. The same sub-committee can now turn its attention to the charge against ex-member COFFROTH, and also the very low price paid for the vote of ROBBINS, of North Carolina, when a member of the Senate of that State.

THE Washington *Star* states that the recent examination of Mr. PENDLETON by the Judiciary Committee of the House, places him in a position even worse than that in which he was exposed by his testimony before Mr. CLYMER's committee. It appears that at the time he pushed the Kentucky railroad claim through the War Department the title of the corporation which he represented to the road was disputed, and was at that time pending in the Kentucky courts, but this fact was concealed by PENDLETON. Furthermore this, the case was subsequently decided adversely to PENDLETON's corporation. A rehearing was granted on some technicality, and the controversy was finally compromised. These facts throw some light on the remark of Senator STEVENSON, that the stockholders regarded what they got under the claim as so much money made,

THE Boston *Advertiser* analyzes the two votes in the House at Washington upon the currency question, and concludes that 158 of the members are in favor of resumption in 1879, and 138 opposed to it. Commenting on these figures the New York *Times* says that the nation will thus "have two years more in which to ruin itself by keeping its word and demonstrating the falsehood of the old saw that honesty is the best policy." It will be much more likely to ruin itself by trying to keep its word, when unable to do so, and it is still more likely to ruin the people in making an effort to secure specie when it is impossible. If Congress, in 1875, made a promise which it cannot keep, it will find its best policy in being honest enough to say so, now, and by withdrawing the promise. The treasury is no better prepared for resumption in 1876 than it was in 1875, and it will be no better prepared in 1879 than in 1876.

THE Democrats in Congress have recognized, by their votes on the bill to prevent contributions by Government office-holders to election funds, the right of the United States Government to regulate and and legislate for elections in the States for the Congressmen and President. Under their States Rights doctrine, they have heretofore contended that Congress has no right to legislate upon or regulate elections held under State laws; yet now, when they get the power, they forsake that doctrine, and undertake to regulate elections the same as if the States did not exist. GRANT, in all his actions to prevent election frauds in the South, never went further in asserting the powers of the General Government; and the States-Rights Democrats have thus, unwittingly, sanctioned what they have for years been denouncing as Federal usurpation.

THE Democratic platform of the Lancaster Convention is a medley of bosh, blather and bathos. On the currency question it blows both hot and cold, denouncing resumption in one resolution and approving it in another; and the general tenor of the whole batch of resolves is that of political insincerity. On the school question, it is in favor of the constitutional provision which prohibits legislative grants to sectarian schools, and opposed to any union of Church and State; but as this is ground common to all, it is a mere evasion of the real question at issue. The enemies of our present school system do not ask for legislative grants to sectarian schools, but for such a *pro rata* division of the school fund as will enable them to maintain separate schools under their control. The Democratic platform does not meet this issue, nor does it meet any other live issue before the people. It indulges in generalities and clap-trap which have a ringing sound but in reality mean nothing; and the only practical purpose apparent in it is its clear intent to gloss over public questions on which the members of the party differ, and to keep its factions together by deceptive declarations containing much more sound than sense.

The folly of trusting to such a party is demonstrated by its inability to agree fully upon any question that does not involve the spoils of office. It has no distinctive principles, no settled policy. A mere party of negations, and held together only by the cohesive power of public plunder it presents no solid foundation for confidence in it, and no point of certainty upon which the solid men of the country can hang a hope. It is torn and rent by struggling factions, which coalesce for the moment under the inspiration of the hope of success in the Presidential election; and being governed throughout by the very worst elements of the voting population, it is unable to offer a single inducement to public trust or respect.

THE WATER WORKS INQUIRY.

The Investigating Committee appointed by the House of Representatives to examine into municipal affairs, resumes its sessions on Tuesday next. The investigation, as thus far conducted, seems to have taken an unnecessarily wide range, and it is given out that hereafter the inquiry will be considerably restricted. It is hard to understand exactly what the committee is after, but its mission might be made useful if it would confine itself to a few material facts. The city of Pittsburgh is asking the Legislature for authority to borrow $300,000, to complete the new water works. This proposition is opposed by some citizens, for several reasons, the most important of which is an allegation that the city debt has already reached the constitutional limit. Under these circumstances, the inquiry might be directed to the ascertainment of two facts: First, is there a constitutional barrier to further loans on the part of the city; and, secondly, is the city asking for more money than is required? If the first question is determined in the affirmative, it would not be necessary to proceed any further, as the committee would have to report against the legislation asked for. If the city has the right to further increase its debt, then the question as to how much money is needed to finish the water works becomes pertinent. It is neither good logic nor good sense to oppose the spending of $300,000 more to put the works in operation, because they have already cost more than they should have done. The money already wasted cannot be got back by letting the machinery rust and keeping miles of pipe lying above ground. The city is just now, in regard to these works, very much in the position of a railway corporation which has exhausted nearly all its resources in building a track. An engine and cars must be procured before it can earn a dollar, and until these are obtained the whole investment is unproductive. There is still a more potent reason why the works should be finished. The health and comfort of the people, as well as the security of property from fire, damand it. However foolish it may have been to build the works upon so extensive and extravagant a scale, the citizens will certainly reap important advantages, among which will be an ample supply of water of a much purer quality. The consideration of the value of which is too often overlooked in discussing this question. Let us hope, therefore, that when the committee reassembles it will get at the essential points in the inquiry, and be able to advise the Legislature as to whether the city has a right to borrow any more money; and if so, how much is required to complete the works.

Decades of the Past Century.

[From the St. Louis Republican.]

1776—The worst penmen in America sign the Declaration of Independence, and the United States is born. Jenner invents vaccination, and Garrick, disgusted with amateur Hamlets, quits the stage forever.

1786—Articles of confederation, treaty with Morocco. Columbia College, New York, founded, but no crew entered for the regatta.

1796—Tennessee, nature's hoop-pole and tar repository, admitted to the Union. Washington steps down and out. Susan Anthony just getting into society and diminishing flounces liberally.

1806—Fulton hopes to blow up the world, and invents steamboats. Total eclipse this year of the sun and Aaron Burr. First song-bird in the world established.

1816—Indiana admitted to the Union. Treaty with Algiers. Dr. Mary Walker first meditates pantaloons.

1826—Adams and Jefferson die. Sing Sing prison built and stocked with the great spirits of the age. English grammar kicks the bucket in the person of Lindley Murray. About this time the "little hatchet" story was carved out of gossamers.

1836—Arkansas admitted; Seminole war; railways begin to slay their thousands. The baggage smasher springs into existence. Anthony no longer dotes on slat pencils and pickles but aspires to suspenders. Davy Crocket kills his last "b'ar."

1846—The sacred order of "Mexican Veterans" is founded. The author of the "Star Spangled Banner" dies and leaves the country weeping. Under the influence of a new invention called free lunches the country recovers.

1856—Kansas begins to bleed and so does Sumner's head. Braggart Brooks pays a cane. Base ball and sewing machine agents spring into existence. Mrs. Southworth writes twenty-five red hot novels.

1866—Andrew Johnson vetoes every bill except his washerwoman's. Fenianism "goes up" and the Atlantic cable goes down. About this time Beecher sees Elizabeth quite frequently, and Sergeant Bates, having escaped from the lunatic asylum, continues his phenomenal calculations.

1876—Centennial. One hundred million acres, all in Philadelphia. Everybody's going, if they walk. Board $18 a day. One hundred and fifth ball, $2 50. Striped stockings lovelier than ever. St. Louis wins the base-ball championship. Hoopla!

A New Experiment in Rail Making.

Iron manufacturers will be interested in the results of some experiments recently made at the Wyandotte Rolling Mills, near Detroit. Railroad rails were made of iron base and Bessemer steel head, so successfully welded that the most trying tests failed to show even the point of the juncture of the two metals. The same experiments showed the welded rail even better than the solid Bessemer steel. Each was submitted to sixty blows by a twenty-ton hammer. The Bessemer rail was completely shattered, cracked through and through in every direction; the welded rail, though mashed down and twisted in the neck, showed no sign of a fracture in any part. The Detroit *Post* says this hitherto difficult, if not impracticable, feat was accomplished by the use of a peculiar metalloid sponge or flux in the following manner:

The pile is made up as for the ordinary iron rail. For the head scraps of steel, hitherto not utilized at all, are spread of the desired thickness, and upon this is laid a plate of steel. The flux, in the shape of hard substance about the size of a kernel of corn, is scattered through and over the pile, which is then placed in the oven. When properly heated it is drawn and rolled in the ordinary manner. It is found to be a perfectly homogeneous mass; the fibrous iron and the crystaline steel have their particles so interwoven that it is a physical impossibility to separate one from the other. Breaking or twisting does not produce a separation at the point of juncture. The wonderful work of uniting iron and steel, so mechanically different, into one homogeneous mass is accomplished by the peculiar flux composed of fifty-five paris iron, twenty parts silicon and twenty-five parts aluminium. The chemical action of these substances is explained to be as follows: The silicon takes up all the alkaline matter, while the aluminium eliminates the free oxygen, phosphorus and sulphur, thus making a uniform, consistent, close-grained metal.

An ingenious scheme to evade the retail liquor tax in Boston has just come to grief. The *modus operandi* was as follows: A number of bibulous citizens, believing in co-operation in drinking as well as in other matters, formed themselves into a club, so-called, and purchased their liquors at wholesale, distributing them by means of tickets, the purchase of a certain number of which was the sole qualification of membership. The tickets, each "good for one drink," were sold at ten cents each, and any person buying five of them was a member until they were drank up, and no longer; but he could renew his allegiance by another investment of fifty cents, and so on *ad infinitum*. There was no constitution to subscribe to, no by-laws to wrangle over, no fines for non-attendance. The scheme naturally succeeded capitally, until some meddle-some licensee-paying dealer called the attention of the authorities to the peculiar organization and functions of the new guild, and a test case was made in the United States District Court, with a result fatal to this and all attempts to introduce the grange system into the liquor traffic. Judge Lowell ruling that clubs which sell liquors to their members must pay the special tax required of dealers.

That was a sharp reply of the old Scotch woman who had a standing quarrel with her minister, but was always in her place at church. The minister expressed surprise that she should come to hear him preach, when she exclaimed, "My quarrel's wi' you, mon; it's not wi' the gospel."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Make a penny when you can,
'Tis useful as a tool is;
But who says money makes the man,
A meager-witted fool is.
Rich is he whose genial breast,
With liberal salutation,
Hath welcomed all that's bright and best,
Throughout the wide creation.

"Bi 2—Coal" is what a local coal dealer offers for sale.

Conkling says to-day: "The barking of that Cur-'tis of no account."

A light heart and a cream-colored hat are sources of constant feminine happiness.

There are no less than forty-two theaters in active operation in London at this time.

A bad character is about the only thing obtained by fraud that a man is sure to keep.

What disagreeable person was it that said the national tune of America is the spittoon?

The newest floral sentiment: "If you wish for heart's ease, don't look to marigold."

If you would pass for more than your value, say little. It is easier to look wise than to talk wise.

It has occurred to somebody that none but members of the first families attended Abel's funeral.

It is a curious but not amusing fact that the principal talkers in Congress have the most throat disease.

Juvenile parties are all the go in Philadelphia. They are held from 3 to 6 P. M., and are very enjoyable.

The large gun from Krupp's manufactory in Berlin is on its way to this country. It weighs 110,000 pounds.

Marsh's memory seems to be of a queer sort. A *teeter* between remarkable vividness and entire imbecility.

When a young man cannot live on his salary, the usual way is for him to live on the salary of some one else.

The Japanese building on the Centennial ground, which is about finished, has been erected without driving a nail.

The Democrats in Congress who have set themselves up as watchdogs, are doing a good deal of dog to a small amount of watch.

Postal cards are still growing in popularity. This year's sales show thus far an increase of forty per cent. over those of last.

According to a recent census the population of Japan is 33,300,675, which shows an increase of 189,850 within the last three years.

The Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture offers prizes for the best plantations of trees of not less than ten acres in extent.

The largest ice house in the word is in Brussels, Belgium. It covers an area of 15,000 square feet, and will store a million tons of ice.

Two railway carriages have been built in Brussels, at a cost of $40,000, for the use of Queen Victoria during her travels on the Continent.

A New England Evangelist who had gone out to Davenport, Iowa, "to battle with Satan," returned East last week with a black eye.

The South is turning its attention, and wisely, to the manufacture of ice. An Augusta, Ga., factory now turns out 35,000 pounds daily.

The gentle breath of spring that has just wafted over the land is likened to the kick of a horse, because they are both equine-knocks.

When an Illinois girl is jilted for the third time she swoops down in the dead of night upon her brother's wardrobe and then lights out for the Black Hills.

Upon the score of economy, the directors of the South Yorkshire coal mines have ordered that hereafter blasting must be discontinued when men are down in the pits, as "the continued deaths by accidents render skilled labor very dear."

The quarrel between Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Smith has been made up. Mrs. Jones lives in Philadelphia, and Mrs. Smith in this city. The former is at housekeeping. The latter wants to visit the Centennial and has a horror to hotels. Moral!

It is fortunate that the ladies have found a way to utilize their old window curtains by converting them into scarfs for the neck. That peculiar coffee color is said to be fashionable. It is just as well that this information is given to the unsophisticated.

A Williamsburg (S. C.) judicial tried a case some time since, involving the larceny of a clay pipe valued at one cent; a ministrial was had in the first instance, and a new trial ordered; the proceedings cost the county thirty-two dollars. In the same county about a year ago there was a trial for assault and battery on a goose.

One by one prominent people fall from grace and their places are taken by those who will "coach" to fall at future periods. Society appears to be in a fearful condition and many of those whom we called "society people" are not greatly to be envied. There is not much consolation in the assertion that all things will right themselves.

PERSONAL.

The wife of Col. Dyde, of Montreal, is one of the heirs of the estate of Sir John Holt, which has just passed chancery. There are $16,000,000 to be divided among the heirs.

When Secretary Taft was a tutor at Yale he had in his classes Morrison R. Waite, Edwards Pierrepont, William M. Evarts, Henry L. Dawes and other equally good boys.

Colonel Wickham Hoffman, acting as *charge d'affaires* at the United States Legation in London, was Assistant Adjutant General on General Franklin's staff during the war.

Dr. S. Wells Williams, of Utica, New York, for many years the Secretary to the American Legation in China, has accepted the professorship of the Chinese Language and Literature, recently established at Yale College.

Dr. G. Schweinfurth, Dr. Gussfeldt and Dr. P. Ascherson, Professor of Botany at the University of Berlin, are about to make a thorough scientific exploration of Northern Africa. Dr. Ascherson accompanied Gerhard Rohlfs in his journey through the Lybian Desert.

Professor Dove, the meteorologist, of Berlin, Prussia, celebrated the completion of his fiftieth year as a doctor of philosophy recently. He received the congratulations of the Empress and a visit from the Crown Prince, and the Emperor conferred upon him the star of the Red Eagle Order.

The Duke of Northumberland is one of the largest land-holders in England. Out of the 679,924 acres which compose the great northern shire he owns 181,616 acres; yet this noble Percy is lineally a Smithson of one race with the founder of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington; and the original Smithson was an apothecary.—*Harper's Weekly.*

That was a plucky girl who, at Pamrapo, N. J., the other day, marched a tramp—a great muscular fellow, too—out of her father's house at the muzzle of a pistol, was scarcely seventeen years old, and there was no one beside herself at home. In these days one woman have need to understand the handling of fire arms. That fellow would probably have cared nothing for woman's natural weapon—the broomstick.

A number of years ago a Sir William Meadows, of the British service in India, had been detected in selling post traderships, or something of that kind, and accordingly discharged a pistol at his own head. The ball grazed his forehead, and friends who heard the report rushed in and found Meadows bathing his head in cold water, and he said, in reply to inquiries, that he had an affair of honor with himself, and having stood the shot he declared himself satisfied.

Kentucky has the liveliest centenarian yet produced. Lucy Kennon is her name. She is black, lives at Milford, Bracken county, and was formerly a slave. She is within a few days of being 123 years old, has been married seven times and is the mother of twenty-three children; teeth sound, eye-sight good, hearing perfect and memory astonishing. What is perhaps equally remarkable, she has always been an invalid, and never within the recollection of the living did a day's work.

The Don Jose Holgado y Cruces abduction mystery is all explained, says the *Graphic*. The old story. There was a woman at the bottom of it. And a mother-in-law at that. Yet the old lady instead of being the proverbial tyrant was the victim. It seems that she—the Senora Geraina Fernandez—loaned her son-in-law, Captain Rafael Vasallo, after his earnest and prolonged importunity, the sum of $31,000 in gold because he "knew a man who could double it." That promising doubled was Don Jose Holgado, &c. The Don took the money and spent it gambling in Havana, then ran away to New York, telling the captain that he would double the money by selling lottery tickets here. Hither the credulous captain followed him, and Holgado ran away to an adjacent hotel and announced that he was kidnapped or otherwise disposed of. Holgado is serene. Vasallo is chagrined. And how will his mother-in-law act?

Mr. Bayard Taylor has written a psalm which will be sung at the opening of the Centennial Exhibition.

APRIL MAGAZINES.

POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY.

The April number of this valuable monthly comes promptly to hand from the publishers, D. Appleton & Co., New York. The articles are: The Border Territory between the Animal and Vegetable Kingdoms, by Huxley; An Interesting Bird, by J. H. Kidder, M. D., (illustrated;) The Proposed Inland Sea in Algeria, by J. D. Champman Jr.; Animal Parasites and Messmates, (illustrated;) Prof. Tyndall's Recent Researches; Museum Godeffroy, by Prof. Henry A. Ward; The Polar Glaciers, by C. C. Merriman; Modern Philosophical Biology, by Dr. E. Cassiles, II.; The Character of Modern Knowledge, by J. L. W. Thudichum, M. D.; The Relations of Sex to Crime, by Dr. Van De Warker; Caroline Lucretia Herschel, by Eliza A. Youmans, (with portrait;) Correspondence, Editor's Table, Literary Notices, etc.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE.

Number 1659 of *The Living Age*, bearing date March 25th, is the last of the current volume. This and the preceding weekly number contain the following, among other valuable articles: Modern English Prose, *Fortnightly Review;* Dutch Guiana, by W. Gifford Palgrave, part III; The Pope and Magna Charter, by Cardinal Manning, *Contemporary Review;* George Eliot's Heroine's, *Spectator;* Marcarin, by the author of "Mirabeau," etc., *Temple Bar;* Some Traits of Composers, *Macmillan;* Carolina Herschel, *Temple Bar;* The Two Amperes, *Edinburgh Review;* Matthew Prior, *Cornhill;* A Winter Morning's Ride, *Macmillan;* The Dealings of the Zuyder Zee, *Nature;* together with the story of "Bee or Beatrix, from *Blackwood*, and the continuation of "The Dilemma;" the usual select poetry, miscellany, etc.

The next number—the first in April—begins a new volume, and is a good one with which to begin a subscription. For fifty-two numbers of sixty-four large pages each (or more than 3,000 pages a year) the subscription price ($8) is low, or still better, for $10 50 any one of the American $4 monthlies or weeklies is sent with *The Living Age* for a year, both postpaid. Littell & Gay, Boston, are the publishers.

A CURIOUS swindle has been exposed in Manchester, England. The cashier of an eating saloon embezzled some money belonging to his employer and fled. When he was captured he said he had been impelled by the prickings of conscience to do as he had done. He alleged that the saloon keeper made a practice of buying cheap Dutch oysters, bearing them from their own shells and placing them in English oyster shells. They were served up as "native" oysters and charged for accordingly. The sensitive cashier at last found this wickedness to be unendurable, and in order to avoid further connivance at it he determined to leave. As soon as he had emptied the money drawer into his pocket he shook off the dust of his feet against the abode of wickedness and took the early train to some more guileless place. It would be well for the oyster eaters of Manchester to keep an eye upon that restaurateur. A man who is capable of shifting cheap oysters into superior shells is quite likely soon to reject the real oyster altogether and to offer an article manufactured solely from gum arabic, salt water and tapioca.

The Era of Small Things.

[From the Springfield Republican.]

We are coming again to the era of small things, finer lines and nicer distinctions. Pennies become discernible in place of dollars, and the fingers which couldn't pick up a pin because they had a glove on will no longer be obstructed in their economical intent by that effete barrier. We find that the biggest institutions feel this influence the most sharply. The *Railroad Gazette* is profoundly impressed by the scientific nicety of economy which operates the Pennsylvania Railroad for less than five-eighths of a cent per mile, and it claims that nothing less than microscopic economy in detail is the way to the successful railroading of the future.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

It has never been known to fail in the cure of weakness attended with symptoms, indigestion or constipation, loss of memory, difficulty of breathing, weakness, horror of disease, night-sweats, cold feet, dimness of vision, dizziness, nervousness, universal lassitude of the muscular system, enormous appetite, with dyspeptic symptoms, hot hands, flushing of the body, dryness of the skin, painful countenance and eruptions on the face, purifying the blood, pain in the back, heaviness of the eyelids, frequent black spots flying before the eyes, with suffocation, rush of blood to the head, attention, etc. Sold only in $1 bottles. Get the genuine. Depot and office, 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia. Advice free. Ask for E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, and take no other make. Genuine sold only in $1 bottles.

Nervous Debility! Nervous Debility!

Debility, a depressed, irritable state of mind, a weak, nervous, exhausted feeling, the consequence of indiscretion, confused head, weak memory, the consequences of excesses, mental over-work, or nervous debility finds a sovereign cure in E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. It tones the nerves, dispels the mental gloom and despondency, and rejuvenates the entire system. Sold only in $1 bottles. Get the genuine. Office, 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by all druggists. Ask for E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, and take no other. Genuine sold only in $1 bottles.

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Removed alive, with head complete, in from two to three hours. No fee till removed, by Dr. Kunkel, 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia. Also Itch and Stomach Worms also removed. Call and advice free. Send for circular, or ask your druggist for KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP. Price, $1. Trial vials.

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While it is a Denominational paper, it embraces in its outlook all the branches of the Redeemer's kingdom. Its articles are brief, pointed, varied, lively and entertaining. The INTERNATIONAL LESSONS, prepared expressly for the JOURNAL by one of its Editors, are said by leading Sunday-school men in all parts of the country, to be the VERY BEST ISSUED, and WORTH THE PRICE OF THE PAPER. These, with other marked features, render it a most desirable paper for Sunday School Workers. It is just such a paper as suits the times, both in

TERMS AND TONE.

The marked ability and ripe experience which the Senior Editor, Rev. Dr. NEVIN, brings with him to the editorial chair, are sufficient guaranty that the paper will be abreast with the demands of

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FOOT OF FIFTH AVENUE.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF REVISION,
PITTSBURGH, March 3, 1876.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH AN ORDINANCE entitled "An Ordinance amending Section 6, of an ordinance entitled 'An Ordinance providing for the assessment of property for taxation,' passed October 26, 1872, passed December 28, 1874, and approved January 1, 1875, notice is hereby given that the Board of Revision will sit at the following days to revise the several wards in the following order:

March 8, Twenty-second and Twenty-third wards.
March 9, Twenty-first and Thirty-third wards.
March 10, Twentieth and Thirty-fourth wards.
March 11, Nineteenth and Thirty-fifth wards.
March 13, Seventeenth and Eighteenth wards.
March 14, Fifteenth and Sixteenth wards.
March 15, Ninth and Fourteenth wards.
March 16, Tenth and Thirteenth wards.
March 17, Eleventh and Thirty-fifth wards.
March 18, Fifth and Thirty-second wards.
March 20, First and Second wards.
March 21, Third and Fourth wards.
March 22, Sixth and Seventh wards.
March 23, Seventh and Twenty-fifth wards.
March 24, Eighth and Thirty-sixth wards.
March 25, Twelfth and Twenty-seventh wards.
March 27, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-eighth wards.
March 28, Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth wards.

Transcripts of assessments furnished to property holders, on application at Board of Revision office.

J. H. NOBBS, Chairman.
THOS. M. PHELPS, Secretary.

BIRDS! BIRDS!

Arrived—A choice lot of all kinds of Imported Singing Birds, German Canaries, Mocking Birds, Talking Parrots, Java and Australian Love Birds, Fancy Pigeons and Chickens. Call soon at No. 40 SIXTH AVENUE, near Smithfield.

CHAS. ESPICH.

PATENTS.

Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMAN, C. E., of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and F streets, o Room 9, 16 Sixth street Pittsburgh, Head for circular.

DRY GOODS.

James Caldwell & Co.

Invite special attention to their Spring Opening, which will be found unusually attractive:

LADIES' SPRING SUITS

In great variety of styles and material, ranging in price from Five to Fifty Dollars.
Ladies' Embroidered, Braided and Trimmed

OVERDRESSES & COSTUMES,

In Black Cashmere and Drap D'Ete.

Black Cashmere Sacques and Jackets.

Black Silk Sacques and Jackets.

Linen Suits and Costumes.

Black Dress Silks,

From 75 cents to $4 50 per yard.

A choice selection of DRESS SILKS, from 75 cents to $1, in Checks, Bars, Stripes and Plain Colors.

All the new Fabrics in CHECKS, STRIPES and MIXTURES, for Ladies' Spring Suits and Dresses.

BLACK & COLORED CASHMERES.

Black Silk Warp Cashmeres and Henrietta Cloths.

Black Tamise Cloth. Black Grenadines and Bernanis.

Black Alpacas, Mohair Lustres and Brillianteens.

A large stock of Tamboured Lace Curtains, of our own importation, at less than regular prices.

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CLEVELAND MEDICAL SCHOOL,

Consisting of Recitations, Lectures and Clinics, at the College and Cleveland City Hospital, will commence on

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And continue twelve weeks. A Summer and Winter Course will be considered equivalent to a year's study.

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NEW HALL PILASTERS, on Screens, very reasonable.
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All the latest styles on hand. Call and examine.

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We take pleasure in informing our patrons that we have removed to our NEW WAREHOUSE,

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Two doors below our old location. We have in stock a full assortment of

LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEEDS,

Of the crop of 1875, and will fill large or small orders on our usual favorable terms. Our stock of

Farming and Garden Implements

Cannot be surpassed, and we offer them at prices as low as they can be furnished by any other house offering equally reliable articles. In addition to the above we have added

FARM AND SPRING WAGONS,

And feel confident we can supply what has long been needed, viz: A FIRST CLASS FARM WAGON, at prices to suit the times. Thanking our customers for their liberal patronage in the past, we hope to merit the same in our new location.

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NIEMANN & AHLERS,

Merchant Tailors,

And Dealers in Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Have removed to No. 101 SMITHFIELD STREET, third door from Fifth avenue, Howard Block.

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Special An SPECIAL WILLIAM Nos. 165,

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On our BLACK ALPACA Counter, we have placed some SPECIAL BARGAINS, and not counting our customers to one particular brand, they have a large line from which to select, and their own choice and pleasure as to weight and finish.

At 28 cents,
AN EXTRA BARGAIN IN BLACK ALPACAS.
At 37½ cents,
SPECIAL GOOD VALUE IN BLACK ALPACAS.
At 45 and 50 cents,
SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACK ALPACAS.

These goods being our own importation, they will be found UNUSUAL GOOD VALUE. Also, a full line of lower and finer qualities at equally low prices.

At 87½ and 87½ cents,
GOOD QUALITY BLACK DRESS SILKS.;
At $1 per yard,
AN EXTRA BARGAIN IN GROS GRAIN BLACK DRESS SILKS.
At $1 25 per yard,
REAL HAND SPUN BLACK SILKS.

Made expressly for ourselves; a special good bargain, usually sold at $1 75.
At $1 15 per yard.

ANOTHER NEW LINE OF COLORED DRESS SILKS, in the line of shades, usually sold at $1 25.
All our Silks are imported directly from Lyons, France, and in every quality, to $2 50 and $4 00 per yard will be found EXTRA GOOD VALUE.

Large variety, all grades and materials in Colored SPRING DRES

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 24, 1876.

There has been an apparent, but by no means decided, tendency in the loan markets for the past two or three days toward a more general employment of funds. This has been shown by rather increased offerings of commercial paper, or perhaps it might be stated as a slight improvement in the character of the offerings. Still the movement is not such as to effect any change in the general loan market, which may be described as easy with funds in excess of the demand from prime borrowers. The policy of caution is still pursued by the leading bankers with a commendable fidelity. Banking facilities are almost indispensable to business men in this age, but the lesson of last week must impress all with the importance of providing additional safeguards against their abuse. Every bank and every capitalist who lends money is interested in knowing the character and business standing of borrowers, and in the light of recent events, it is but natural that the banks should exercise an amount of caution and discrimination commensurate with the prevailing distrust. Good business paper is in demand, and passes readily, when there is no doubt of its legitimate character, but the supply is still quite light, owing to the comparatively small volume of trade, and the increased amount of cash and short-time transactions. Rates of discount continue easy, prime paper with undoubted collateral ruling at 5@7 per cent., while first-class commercial bills of sixty or ninety days date are generally done at 7@9 per cent. at the banks. Exchange on New York continued in fair supply and went at par in settlements between the banks, and at par to 1-10 premium to customers and outsiders. The following stocks and real estate were sold at Jevening at the real estate and stock sales-rooms of Thos. F. Stewart, 65 Fifth avenue, corner of Wood street:

Exchange National Bank	$ 65 00
tionic Deposit Bank	50 00
erchants and Manufacturers Ins. Co	38 25
Swalt Street Bridge	40 25

The three-story brick dwelling, No. 159 Fourth avenue, corner Cherry alley, 10,750 00

—Our special dispatches from Washington this morning contained a statement based on the idea that silver coin was made a legal tender for import duties by the Revised Statutes of the United States. This idea, however, is a mooted point, and we think that the highest authority that we have yet seen for claiming that silver was at all a legal tender in payment of dues to the United States Government, in sums exceeding five dollars, especially excepted customs duties. That authority is the New York *Times*, and the *Bulletin* of the same city, whose opinion is no less worthy of respect, holds that the position is untenable. The section of the Revised Statues on which the *Times* based its opinion was as follows:

SECTION 3,473. All duties on imports shall be paid in gold and silver coin only, or in demand Treasury notes, issued under the authority of the acts of July 17, 1861, chapter 5, and February 12, 1862, chapter 20; and all taxes and all other debts and demands due to the United States, accruing or to coming due to the United States, shall be paid in gold and silver coin, Treasury notes, United States notes, or notes of national banks.

The *Bulletin* says that this section unquestionably provides that silver may be tendered to the Government in payment of customs duties and all taxes and all other debts and demands due to the United States; and it places no limit on the amount that may be so tendered. If, therefore, this section alone is to be regarded as determining the question, silver would be an unlimited legal tender in payment of customs duties just as much as in all other payments. But this section has been unIversally held to be qualified by the following:

SECTION 3,586. The silver coins of the United States shall be a legal tender at their nominal value *for any amount not exceeding five dollars* in any one payment.

The *Bulletin* very clearly shows that the position of the *Times* is untenable, by arguing that if customs duties come under the qualification established by section 3,586, all other duties must. There can be no ground for any discrimination, either in the Revised Statutes or in any subsequent enactments; and the *Times* does not point out at a reason. Section 3,586, above quoted, fixes the amount in which silver may be tendered in payments to five dollars; and it makes no discrimination as to whether the Government or the citizen is the payee; from which the conclusion is again that the statute is of universal application. The Government has always regarded this enactment as applying to *all* payments to itself, and accepts no payments in silver in amounts exceeding five dollars.

—The San Francisco *Alta* says: The total shipments of treasure by rail and sea since March 1 have been as follows:

Silver bars	$ 881,176 50
Gold bars	131,255 97
Gold coin	1,747,785 00
Silver coin	13,000 00
Mexican dollars	65,339 00
Trade dollars	85,828 00
Total	$2,892,854 76
February	2,970,922 78
January	2,231,197 64

Grand total $7,284,475 18

The total amount of treasure sent overland by express in the first half of the present month was greater than the entire exports by rail and sea in the months of January and February. Gold coin particularly, shows a marked increase. The silver item goes to reduce the fractional currency. Of the shipments per City of Sydney $25,000 in gold is for warded to Admiral Cochrane by the Bank of British North America. The balance of the gold is in English sovereigns. The silver probably goes in payment for merchandise.

—The following table shows the prices of Old, Government bonds, railway stocks, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

March 24, 1876.	10:30	11:30	1:30	2:30	3:30
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
5's	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼
6's, 1881, coup	122⅝	122⅝	122⅝	122⅝	....
6's, 1881, reg	119½	119½	119½	119½	....
6's, 1867, registered	121⅝	121⅝	....	121⅝	....
6's, 1868	123¼	123¼	....	123¼	....
10's	117½	117½	....	117½	....
10's, coupons	118¼	118¼	....	118¼	....
5's of 10's	120⅛	120⅛	....	120⅛	....
Western Union Tel	68⅝	68¼	68⅝	68¾	68⅝
Pacific Mail	17	17	....	....	....
Pacific Mail	20¼	20⅜	20½	20⅝	20⅝
Panama	132	133	....	....	....
Adams Express	....	107½	107½	....	....
Wells-Fargo Express	....	86¾	86¾	....	....
American Express	....	68¾	68¾	....	....
United States Exp's	....	72¾	71¾	....	....
New York Central	115	....	115	....	115
Erie	20	20¼	20	20⅛	20⅛
Michigan Central	83½	83½	83½	....	83½
Michigan Southern	63½	63	62¾	63¼	63⅛
Illinois Central	....	101	101	....	....
Cleveland & Pittsb'gh	....	93¼	96	....	....
Chicago & Rock Island	....	98	98	....	....
Pittsburgh, preferred	....	....	....	....	64
Fort Wayne	....	110½	110½	....	110½
Ohio & Mississippi	....	20	20	....	20
Ohio & Mississippi, pref	70	73¾	71¾	....	73¾
Indiana Central	....	3¾	....	3¾	3¾
Fort Wayne	....	....	103	....	....
Ohio & Mississippi	....	....	20	....	....
Canton Pacific	....	....	62½	....	63
Terre Haute	129	....	129	....	....
Terre Haute, pref	....	18¾	18	18	18
Quicksilver	....	....	....	....	4
Quicksilver, pref	....	22	23	24	....
Mariposa	....	....	4¾	....	4¾
Mariposa, pref	....	....	....	....	13
Pacific of Missouri	....	36	....	....	....
North Carolina, Apr	....	15	....	....	....
North Carolina, July	....	15	....	....	....
Government 5's	....	104¾	....	104	....

—The following is the report of the sales of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at 10 o'clock to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	56¾	56¾	....
Reading	56¾	56¾	....
Little Creek	14¾	14¾	....
Lehigh Valley	....	....	61¾
Central Transportation	48¾	48¾	....
Keystone Transportation	....	53¾	....
Lehigh S. N.	84½	85	....

Ex-dividend.

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 114¾.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, March 24.—Money 4@5 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@6 per cent. Customs receipts $481,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $110,000. Clearings $19,000,000. Sterling 480¾@485¾.

GOLD.

Gold dull but strong at 114¾. Carrying rates ¾ per cent. The Havana steamer took out $1,000 in gold.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds firm and inactive at a fractional advance. Railroad bonds firm, with principal activity in St. Paul consolidated sinking funds at 88@88¾; Northwestern consolidated sevens sold; Lake Shades and State securities quiet. Stock market opened active and somewhat irregular. St. Paul shares 4 and 5 and higher. Pacific Mail weak and lower. The market in last hour was strong and prices the close were about the highest of the day. Exception for Missouri Pacific, which declined from 14¾ to 13¾, closing at 13. The final feature in the last hour was Erie, which advanced to 21¾ on renewal of negotiations for a third pool from New York to Erie. The special committee to whom was referred, with power, the plan of refunding bonds, have agreed with the foreign bondholder's committee to recommend the funding of the first consolidated bonds, coupons, five years, half cash, alternate bonds, and also funding the second consolidated bond coupons for five years without cash payment. Transactions in stocks to-day aggregated 315,000 shares, of which 10,000 were Pacific Mail, 14,000 Western Union, 16,000 St. Paul, 42,000 Erie, 28,000 Lake Shore and 17,000 Missouri Pacific. The decline in Missouri Pacific was based on rumors of its position as leading bondholders and stockholders as an amicable arrangement in regard to the reorganization of the company. There follow were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.

Adams Express	68¾	Toledo & Wabash	9¾
American Express	20¾	Do. preferred	9¾
United States Express	72¾	Fort Wayne	102¾
Wells-Fargo Express	86¾	Terre Haute	4
American Express	68¾	Do. preferred	18
Canada Southern	49¾	Ohio & Mississippi	20
New York Central	115	Do. preferred	110¾
Erie	20¾	Ohio & Mississippi, pref	73¾
Do. preferred	28	Indiana Central	4¼
Hudson River	128¾	Harling's & Quicksilver	11¾
Michigan Central	83½	Hannibal & St. Joe	13¾
Michigan Southern	63	Del. & Lack	119¾
Illinois Central	101	Lake Shore	63¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	96¾	Union Pacific stock	62¾
Chicago & Rock Island	98	Union Pacific, bonds	87
Pittsburgh	64	Central Pac. bonds	87
Fort Wayne	110½	Western Union Tel	68¾
Chicago & Alton	92	Do. preferred	94
Do. preferred	94	Marion	6¾
Illinois Central	101	Do. preferred	19¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	96¾	Panama	133
Chicago & Rock Island	98	Missouri Pacific	13

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	122¾	New 5's	113¼
5-20's, 1865	119¾	10-40's, registered	117¾
5-20's, 1865, new	118	10-40's, coupons	118¾
5-20's, 1867	121¾	Currency 6's	129½
5-20's, 1868	123		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	43	Virginia, new	33
Tennessee, new	41	Missouri 6's	104
Virginia, old	35		

LONDON, March 24, 5 P. M.—Weather fair. The rates of discount in open market for three months' bills 3¾ per cent., being ¾ per cent. below the Bank of England rate. Consols for money 94 5-16; for account 94¼. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 105¼; do 1867, 108; 10-40's, 106; new 5's, 106. Railroad securities—New York Central 104; Erie 19¾; preferred 30.

PARIS, March 24.—Rentes 66 francs 75¾ centimes.

FRANKFORT, March 24.—United States bonds—New 5's 103⅝.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } FRIDAY, March 24, 1876. }

The business of wholesale and commission houses was slightly improved to-day, but except in one or two branches, there was not more than an average activity, and the aggregate of transactions was large. The only branch of trade in which any especial briskness was displayed, was in provisions, which were firm especially in lard which was very strong under the influence of the advances in Western markets. Produce, flour and feed were only moderately active, while grain, groceries, dry goods and other cognate line of a jobbing character were dull. There was an improved feeling in petroleum under a somewhat increased demand, and the market closed firm, with a shade advance in crude. Other lines of trade were steady and unchanged.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce, since our last, are as follows:

Flour, bbls	636	Cheese, bxs	30
Corn, bus	920	Butter, pkgs	61
Wheat, bus	730	Bacon, pcs	1,564
Barley, bus	1,200	Bacon, tcs	29
Oats, bus	378	Hay, bales	589
Potatoes, bus	400		

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Breadstuffs and Produce.

APPLES—There was a strong feeling at firm values. The supply is light and a moderately good demand makes values firmer. Some extra choice sold at $5 00 per barrel, but the bulk of transactions were quotable at $4 50@4 75 per barrel for choice; prime $4 00@4 25 per barrel; mixed lots range from $2 50@3 50 per barrel.

APPLE BUTTER—The market is steady. We quote business in a jobbing way at 70@75c per gallon.

BEANS—The jobbing demand was rather slow and limited. We quote prime white navy from first hands $1 15@1 20 per bushel, in a jobbing way $1 20@1 25.

BRESWAX—The inquiry for crude is only moderate and sales were limited. We quote at 30@33c per pound.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The market is very dull. We quote prices weak at $1 25@1 50 per cwt.

BUTTER—There was a strong and very active demand for all choice grades of table butter, while the medium to prime qualities were readily sold up. We quote the best qualities of gilt-edged family at 40@42c per lb; prime to choice 36@38c; common to fair grades 15@30c.

CIDER—There is a rather quiet market. We quote at $5 00@6 00 per barrel.

CRANBERRIES—There is a steady market with a light supply. Prices are firm at $15 00@16 00 per barrel, as to quality and condition; $5 00 per box.

CHEESE—There was a rather sluggish trade out the market was firm at former quotations. We quote jobbing prices as follows: New York Goshen 14½@15c; prime Ohio factory 13½@14c per lb.

DRIED FRUITS—We quote common to choice apples at 9@11c; sliced, 10@11c. Peaches—Halves 12@13c; peeled 19@21c. Blackberries 10c. Huckleberries 13@14c. Raspberries 30@33c. Cherries, pitted, 25@28c; unpitted 8@9c per lb.

EGGS—The supply is ample and the market is easy at 15@16c per dozen for strictly fresh.

GRAIN—There is a quiet but firm market without decided alteration in values. Receipts are very light, and the feeling is stagnant. Wheat is quiet but steady. We quote Michigan white at $1 40@1 45; Pennsylvania and Ohio red winter $1 30@1 34; amber $1 30@1 39; Northwestern red $1 38@1 40; low grades are dull and neglected at $1 10@1 22; rejected do 90c@$1 10, as to quality; a quiet feeling prevails in spring wheat, No. 1 ruling at $1 37@1 39. Corn continues scarce and firm, at former prices. We quote shelled at 56@56c for yellow; 50@53c for high-mixed; 49@52c for low-mixed; prime Kansas do 56@56c; new ear 50@53c for yellow; mixed 47@49c. Oats were in quite supply and easier, though quotably unchanged. We quote mixed Pennsylvania and Ohio 42@43c; white do at 44@46c; Western white 43@44c. Barley is very stagnant at former quotations; Canada is held at $1 40@1 50 per bushel; choice spring at $1 40@1 50; common to prime 85@90c. Rye is quiet and easy at 78@80c per bushel. Jobbing sales were made at the usual advance.

FLOUR—Trade is steady but only moderately active in jobbing and wholesale circles. Strictly prime grades sell without much difficulty at fair prices, but low and inferior flours cannot be sold except at heavily shaded values. The rates current are as follows for the wholesale trade of our local millers: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 75 ₱ bbl; No. 1 amber do ₱ 25; red wheat flour ₱ 6 75@7 00; in sacks 25c off ₱ bbl. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard brands of flours are steady, as follows: Choice brands of winter wheat flour $7 00@7 25; white wheat $7 50@7 75; Wisconsin is quoted at $6 00@6 25; Minnesota $6 50@6 75; family St. Louis $5 25@5 50; choice patents $5 50@9 00; red winter wheat flour is active at $5 00@5 25; graham flour $5 50@5 75; self-raising flour, in 5 packages, $5 25 ₱ dozen packages; cornmeal 80c ₱ bushel; oatmeal $5 25 ₱ bbl; buckwheat $5 25@5 50 ₱ bbl. Rye flour $5 00@5 25 ₱ bbl. Buckwheat flour 2½@2¾c ₱ lb for wholesale and jobbing business.

HAY—The supply is still light and prices continue strong, tending upward. We quote upland prairie at $10 00@13 00 per ton; No. 1 timothy $16 00@17 00. No. 2, $14 00@15 00.

POTATOES—The market continues at former ranges, with a moderate demand and a tendency toward any alteration in values. We hear of a few sales from first hands at 30@35c by bushel; store sales a trifle above the outside figure. Sweet potatoes $2 50 ₱ barrel.

SEEDS—There was a good demand and light supply at firm prices. We quote clover seed scarcely $10 25@10 50 ₱ bushel; $10 50 nominally in small lots; timothy seed very easy at $1 62½@2 00 ₱ bushel; flaxseed $1 45 in round lots; $1 50@1 60 in a small way; onion sets $3 00@3 50 ₱ bushel.

VINEGAR—Market well supplied. We quote country stock 15@20c ₱ gallon; best city make, No. 2, at 15c ₱ gallon.

Provisions.

The market was active with a strong demand and very firm feeling in lard under higher Western advices. No advance was quotable, however, except in mess pork which was advanced quite materially.

BACON—There was a firm feeling at former quotations which are as follows: Shoulders 10½@10¾c ₱ pound; short rib sides 13¼@13½c; clear sides 14c.

LARD—Canvassed Hams were steady and in fair demand at 14½c ₱ lb for extra sugar cured. Breakfast bacon rules steady and we quote sugar cured at 15c. Sugar cured shoulders were firm being quotable at 10½@11c. Dried beef, unsmoked, rules at 15c. Beef tongues, ₱ dozen are quoted at ₱ 50.

LARD—The market is strong with a strong upward tendency. We quote prime leaf lard in tierces at 14¾@14¾c ₱ lb; in half-barrels 15¼@15¾c ₱ lb; in buckets 15¾@15¾c ₱ lb; refined lard in tierces 14¾@15c ₱ lb; in half-barrels 15¾@15¾c ₱ lb; in buckets 15¾@16c ₱ lb; in 5-lb caddies 17c ₱ lb; in 3-lb pails 17¾c ₱ lb; in 5-lb pails 17¾c ₱ lb; in 10-lb pails 17¾c ₱ lb.

LARD OIL—There is a steady demand at firm prices. We quote extra winter-strained at ₱ 1 gallon; No. 1, 90c; No. 2 at 75c; miners' oil, extra, 65@67c; No. 1 61@63c.

HAM SAUSAGE—Continues steady at 9¾@10c ₱ lb.

MESS PORK—The market is strong and higher, the ruling prices being $24 00@24 50 ₱ barrel for prime mess.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers, city rendered, 6¾@6¾c ₱ lb; country do 5¾@6c ₱ lb.

COUNTRY BACON—There is a moderate demand for country-cured meats at steady values. We quote hams at 11¾@13c ₱ lb; shoulders @10c; sides 12@13c; lard 11@11½c.

Total 3,607

IRON MARKETS.

Weekly Review of the Pig Iron and Bloom Market.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, March 25, 1876. }

The pig iron market during the week has been a dull one, with more sellers than buyers. The latter are purchasing very sparingly, merely sufficient to meet their immediate wants; hence the volume of sales was small, whilst prices are nominally unchanged. Small concessions have been made in several instances on common grades to induce purchasers. The general tone of the market is weak and material concessions will be necessary to bring large lots of most descriptions. The receipts of pig iron by river and rail have been light. Stocks in yard and on the wharf are accumulating, common grades being largest.

We are reported the following sales:

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM LAKE SUPERIOR ORE.

700 tons grey forge	$22 00—4 mos
100 tons grey forge	21 00—5 mos
100 tons grey forge	22 00—6 mos
100 tons grey forge	20 00—Cash.
100 tons grey forge	21 50—4 mos
100 tons grey forge	22 00—6 mos
50 tons grey forge	21 50—4 mos
40 tons No. 1 foundry, extra	24 00—4 mos

ANTHRACITE.

200 tons grey forge	$21 00—5 mos

CHARCOAL.

20 tons Nos. 2 and 1 foundry, H.	$24 00@26 00—4 mos

CINCINNATI.

[By L. R. Hull & Co.]

March 25.—Pig Iron.—While we can report a very good movement in iron during the past week, prices have if anything grown weaker, probably in consequence of discouraging reports received from Eastern markets.

Stocks are light and consumption very good, the only apparent cause for depression being a lack of confidence in the future.

Prices are yet quotable about as last reported.

CHARCOAL.

	Per ton.	
Hanging Rock, No. 1	$	25 00—4 mos
Hanging Rock, forge		21 00—4 mos
Hanging Rock, forge	21 00@22	00—4 mos
Southern brands, No. 1	23 00@24	00—4 mos
Southern brands, forge		21 00—4 mos
Virginia No. 1 foundry	24 00@25	00—4 mos
Virginia No. 2 foundry	22 00@23	00—4 mos
Virginia forge	21 00@22	00—4 mos

STONE COAL AND COKE.

Hanging Rock, No. 1	$ 28 00	—4 mos
Hanging Rock, forge	21 00	—4 mos
Red short, No. 1	27 00	—4 mos
Red short, forge	24 00	—4 mos
American Scotch, No. 1	24 00@25 00	—4 mos

COLD BLAST.

Hanging Rock, car wheel	$40 00@50 00—4 mos
Hanging Rock, wheel	35 00@40 00—4 mos
Southern brands, car wheel	30 00@40 00—4 mos
Machinery and forge	30 00@35 00—4 mos

NEW YORK.

American Pig.—The regular demands of the consumers of iron are being filled, but no large lots are being sold, and consumers seem to feel that they have nothing to lose by waiting. Prices are without change. None of the leading companies are adhering to them, but orders are not, as a rule. The Thomas Iron Company report the sale of 2,000 tons No. 1 and 2 foundry, in lots, at our quotations. Sales also of 1,000 tons No. 1 foundry, $23 00; No. 2 foundry, $21 00; grey forge, $20 00. The Chickies Iron Company will continue the manufacture of the "Chickies" pig iron, as successors of E. Haldeman & Co., of which firm they were formerly the managing partners.

Scotch Pig—The sales continue small and prices are maintained, notwithstanding the decline on the other side. We note the sale of 200 tons various brands, and 150 tons Gartsherrie, on private terms. We quote Coltness $22 00; Glengarnock $20 00@21 00; Gartsherrie $22 50; Eglinton $20 00@30 00.

Bailroad Steel are firmer. We now quote $65 00 @66 00 at tide water. In iron we hear of the sale of 7,500 tons in the West, on private terms. We quote iron rails $40 00@45 00 at mill.

Old rails—There are no transactions to report. Holders are asking $24 00@25 00, while we do not hear of any offers above $22 00@23 00.

Scrap—We quote $21 00, at which price it is offered.—*Iron Age.*

SHEFFIELD.

March 22.—Scotch Pig—There is no improvement to note, and there is a further falling off in business, and decline in prices. The following are the quotations for makers' brands:

Garlsherrie No. 1	58s 6d
Coltness No. 1	71s 6d
Glengarnock No. 1	66s 6d
Eglinton No. 1	58s 6d

Manufactured iron is without noticeable improvement in demand or price.

Bailroad There is a perceptible improvement in the demand, but prices are weaker, and actual transactions are small.—*Cable Dispatch to Iron Age.*

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PRODUCE.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 24, 1876.

FLOUR—Firm and in fair demand.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1 Chicago spring $1 13; No. 2 $1 02¾ spot; $1 02¾ seller April; $1 07 seller May; No. 3, $1 00 rejected 80c. Corn quiet and steady; No 2 mixed 46¾c spot; 46¾c bid seller April; 49¼c bid seller May; 49¾c seller June. Oats dull; No. 2 35¾@36c spot; 35c seller May. Rye quiet and steady at 57@60c spot; 57c seller May. Rye quiet and steady at 68c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady at $22 45@22 50 spot; $22 45@22 47½ seller April. Lard quiet at 14 45@14 47½c spot; 14.60c seller May. Bulkmeats quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady and in fair demand at $1 07.

New York.

NEW YORK, March 24.—Flour—Receipts 8,000 barrels; market scarcely so active; superfine Western and State $4 00@4 50; common to good $4 40@4 75; good to choice $5 30@7 25; extra Ohio $5 40@7 75; St. Louis $5 40@9 00. Rye flour firm at $4 15@5 40. Cornmeal steady at $2 70@3 25. Wheat—Receipts 20,000 bushels; market quiet, closing with better inquiry. No. 1 spring $1 33 @1 39; red winter spring $1 36; No. 3 Milwaukee club store, $1 37@1 38. Rye firmer; State to arrive at 86c. Barley steady; No. 2 bay $1 16. Malt firm. Corn in good inquiry; mixed no grade 62½@ 63¾c; do steam and to arrive 64¼@ 65c. Oats—Receipts 18,000 bushels; market firmer; Western mixed and State 43@ 44¾c; white 46@52c. Hay steady. Hops firm. Coffee steady; jobbing 15@19c. Molasses firm; rice unchanged. Tallow steady at 9c. Rosin steady at 4¼c. Eggs firm; Western 15@17c; State and Pennsylvania 17@18c. Pork firm at $22 25@22 37½. Beef steady at 12¾@13c. Cutmeats quiet; Western quiet; Middles firmer; city corn-fed 13¾c; Western 13c. Lard opened heavy, but closed firmer; prime steam 14.37½c; April 14.36@14.37½c; May 14.40@14.45c; June 14.50@14.52½c. Butter firm; Western 16@26c; State 20@27c. Cheese unchanged. Whisky steady at $1 13.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24. — Cloverseed rather quiet at 17@18c. Flour less active and steady; extra $4 75; Minnesota family $5 75@ 6 75; patent $6 25. Wheat—Red dull; amber $1 50@1 52; white $1 55@1 58. Rye $2c. Corn in fair request; prices not as firm; yellow 54@56c; white 56c; sail 52@54c. Oats in better request; white 46@49c; light mixed 44c. Whisky steady; held at $1 12. Butter firm and steady; New York and Bradford county extras 38@40c; do firsts 32@32c; do seconds 29@ 30c; Western extras 27@30c; do firsts 24@26c; do seconds 18@22c. Cheese firm and demand moderate; Western fine 13½@13c. Eggs steady; Western fresh 16@17c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, March 24.—Flour fairly active; firm and unchanged. Wheat quiet; but firm; No. 2 Western red $1 42@1 45; Pennsylvania red $1 46@1 48. Corn a shade easier; Western white 62@63c. Oats unchanged. Rye nominally 78 @81c. Hay dull and heavy; Maryland and Pennsylvania $14 00@15 00. Provisions dull but firm and unchanged. Pork very firm at $23 00@23 50. Lard firm and advancing; refined 14¾c; crude, some offering at 13¾c; market closed higher; Western extras 13¾@13¾c; do firsts 30@ 32c. Coffee unchanged. Whisky dull at $1 10.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, March 24.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat opened steady about 1¢ lower, closing easier; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 11½; do hard $1 19; No. 2 $1 04; No. 3 91¾c. Corn steady; No. 3 mixed, new, 47c. Oats nominally firmer; No. 2 fresh, in store, 31½c. Barley less active and lower; No. 2 spring, fresh, 59½c; seller March 60¾c; No. 3 56c. Rye higher; No. 1 71½c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, March 24.—Cotton firm at 12¾c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull at $1 15 @1 25. Corn firm at 45@46c. Oats quiet at 37@40c. Rye firm at 75c. Provisions firm. Pork $23 25. Bulkmeats 8¾@8¾c@9¼c. Bacon 11¾@12c. Lard 13¾@13¾c. Sugar cured hams 14@15c. Whisky—Good inquiry at $1 06.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, March 24.—Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat dull and weak; No. 2 white Wabash held at $1 40; No. 3, $1 38; No 1 white Michigan $1 25; amber held at $1 26½; seller May $1 28; No. 2 amber $1 04¾. Corn quiet and steady; high mixed, spot and seller April 51¾c; seller May held at 53c; 52¾c bid seller June; low mixed 50¾c; no grade 50c. Oats quiet and firm; No. 2, seller April, 33c; Michigan 36¼c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 24.—Cotton firm at 13c. Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat quiet at $1 10@1 12. Corn firm at 49@50c. Oats steady at 38@43c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Rye quiet and firm at 74@75c. Pork firm at $23 00 at country points; $23 25 here, seller June. Lard dull; kettle 14@14½c. Bulkmeats firm; shoulders 8½c; clear rib 12c; clear 12½c. Bacon firm at 9½@12½@13½c. Whisky quiet and steady at $1 06.

Boston.

BOSTON, March 24.—Flour—New in fair demand; Western superfine $4 00@4 50; common extras $5 00@5 50; Wisconsin extras $5 25@6 00; Minnesota extras $5 50@7 00; winter wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan $5 00@7 00; Illinois $5 00@7 00; St. Louis $5 00@9 00; fancy Minnesota $7 25@9 25. Corn firm and higher; mixed and yellow 68@70c. Oats in demand; 45@50c for mixed and No. 2 white; 45@46c for rejected; 50@ 55c for No. 1.

Foreign.

LIVERPOOL, March 24.—Receipts of wheat for three days 41,000 quarters, including 33,000 quarters American. California white wheat average 9s 9½@10s 6d; do club 10s 9½@10s 10d; red spring, Nos. 3 to 1, 8s@9s 10d; winter 9s, 8d @10s. Flour 22s@24s. Corn—Old 29s; new 26s@26s 6d. Oats 36s@36s. Barley 37s. Lard 64s. Cheese 62s. Turpentine 25s.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 24.—Cotton quiet and unchanged. Flour and grain steady and unchanged. Provisions steady. Pork $22 25@ 22 37½. Bulkmeats and bacon quiet and unchanged. Lard dull; 14c asked. Whisky steady and in moderate demand at $1 06.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, March 24.—Wheat firm; No. 1 white Michigan $1 50, Corn firm at 64@66c. Barley quiet; No. 2 bay held at $1 05.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, March 24.—Cotton firm at 12¾c; offerings light. Grain and provisions firm and unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.

New York.

NEW YORK, March 24.—Beeves—Receipts 1,700 head, making 3,800 head for three days, against 3,680 head for the same time last week. Quality fair; market active, firm and more than 50c advance from Monday. No extra steers shown; ordinary to prime $9 75@11 75; few tops $11 00.

Sheep—Receipts 2,020 head, making 9,150 head for four days, against 3,570 head for the same time last week. Market firm and inactive at sustained prices; $6 25@8 25 for ordinary to prime selected extra sheep and a few lambs at $8 50@8 75.

Swine—Receipts 2,900 head, making 11,090 head for four days, against 11,030 head for the same time last week. None offered alive.

Buffalo.

BUFFALO, March 24.—Cattle—Receipts 901 head; total for the week 2,804 head. No market to-day; sales only one car, fresh arrivals being through consignments.

Sheep—Receipts 1,600 head; total for the week 8,800 head. Market dull and demand light; four cars were disposed of as unchanged.

Hogs—Receipts 2,500 head; total for the week 13,400 head. Market slow and demand light. Sales of one car Yorkers, averaging 150 lbs, at $4 25; one car first quality, heavy, at $4 70; one deck at $4 60.

Albany.

ALBANY, March 24.—Cattle—Receipts 200 cattleloads. Market steady and prices unchanged.

Sheep—Receipts 31 carloads; prices 25 to 50c higher; market quiet and steady; common to fair $5 50@6 50; fair to good $6 50 to 7 50; good to choice $7 50 to 8 25; average quality fair.

Lambs—About 400 head offered; all sold; common to fair $7 00@7 50; fair to good $7 50@8 00; extras $8 25.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 24.—Hogs and cattle steady and unchanged; very little doing owing to wet weather.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 24.—Hogs dull; common to good light $7 @$8 40; fair to medium heavy $8 50@8 80.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 24.—Hogs $7 50@7 75. Receipts 1,100 head.

COTTON.

New York.

NEW YORK, March 24.—Cotton firm at 13 5-16 @13½c; March 13 11-16c; April 13 17-32; May 13 25-32@13 27-32c; June 13 15-16@14 1-16c; July 14 9-32@14 5-16c; August 14 ⅝@14½c; September 14¾ @14¾c.

Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, March 24.—Cotton steady at 6 9-16 @6 13-16d. Sales of 12,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export and 7,700 American.

DRY GOODS.

New York.

NEW YORK, March 24—The package trade in domestics and prints was rather more active; four-yard brown sheetings called more widely; were largely sold at slight concessions in prices. Bleached shirtings in fair request. Checvets more active but prices firm. Cottonades ruled quiet. Dress goods in fair demand. Woolen goods for men's wear continued dull.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK.

Adriatic	March 25....Liverpool
City of Paris	March 25....Liverpool
Nevada	March 25....Glasgow
Mosel	March 25....Bremen
Cornwall	March 28....Liverpool
Herder	March 28....Hamburg
Montana	March 28....Liverpool
Wieland	March 30....Hamburg

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Nederland	March 28....Antwerp
City of Bristol	March 30....Liverpool

FROM BOSTON.

Atlas	March 25....Liverpool

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE, PITTSBURGH, PA., March 24, 1876.

The following is the daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the twenty-four hours, ending at 5 P. M.:

STATIONS.	ABOVE LOW'S	CHANGE IN—24 H.	TIME OF	STATE OF WEATHER.
	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.		
Cairo	41	10	—0	1	S.	Cloudy.
Cincinnati	10	2	—0	2	S. E.	Cloudy; rain.
Davenport	6	8	—0	8	N. E.	Hy. snow
Keokuk	11	1	—0	10	N. E.	Lt. snow.
Louisville	5	10	—0	1	S. E.	Cloudy.
Memphis	21	5	1	3	S.	Cloudy.
Nashville	12	10	2	0	S.	Cloudy.
Pittsburgh	6	2	—0	5	S. E.	Lt. rain.
Shreveport	19

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., March 24, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.,	Force.	Weath.
7 A. M..	30 154	28	77	N. E.	Gentle	Cloudy
2 P. M..	29 980	43	66	S. E.	Fresh.	Cloudy
9 P. M..	29 703	38	90	S. E.	Fresh.	Lt. rain

Mean barometer...29.917 Highest thermom....43
Mean thermon.... 35 Lowest thermom....26

Kentucky Blue Blue Grass.

We have added Blue Grass seed to our stock, and can supply the trade.
ALLEN KIRKPATRICK & Co.

Mr. Jenkins' New Tea.

The connoisseur tea-drinkers among our readers who know a really fine, choice and fragrant tea from one of coarse and common flavor, should by all means try Mr. D. M. Jenkins' "Tong Lee Chop," an exquisite variety of Oolong tea, for which Mr. Jenkins is the sole agent outside of the city of New York. It will meet the requirements of the most fastidious, and its sale in Pittsburgh, to the exclusion of other cities, is only another evidence of Mr. Jenkins' enterprise in securing for our citizens this choice crop from a very restricted district in China.

Something to Take Home.

Supply your family with good wholesome reading matter. Gildenfunney & Co., No. 69 Fifth avenue, have on their shelves and counters all the new books, whether of fiction or a more solid nature, and all the current magazines, illustrated, literary and class papers. Their assortment of stationery emoraces all kinds, plain and fashionable, while they have everything in the way of notions, albums, pocketbooks, games stereoscopes and views, gold pens and pencils, all of which they sell at the lowest possible rates consistent with a safe business.

Damages for False Arrest.

Christ Henrich, through his counsel, David Maxwell, Esq., commenced suit for damages in the Common Pleas Court No. 1 yesterday against Godfried Grim and N. S. Snyder. The plaintiff alleges that on the 24th of last January Snyder, who was an officer, came to his residence on Liberty street, and arrested him, on a charge of having robbed Grim's residence at Bloomfield. He was committed to jail but secured bail after a few hours and was released. When the case came before the Grand Jury the bill was ignored, and now this suit for damages is instituted.

A Word to Republicans.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In the present contest for the office of Prothonotary there are now four aspirants seeking the Republican nomination. The present incumbent, B. F. Kennedy, Esq., who, in addition to holding the office for a term of three years, held the position of Clerk under his uncle, Jacob Walter, Esq., *for two terms* at a lucrative salary. The other aspirants are Captain Glenn, of Mansfield, Peter B. Boyle, Esq., and H. B. Cousin, of McKeesport, either of whom is fully competent to discharge the duties of the office, and all three of them are active workers in the party and have been for years. Mr. Kennedy, we think, should be satisfied with the favors he has received from the party and give way to others who are equally deserving, and we feel sure the party should look to its own interests and distribute its favors more generally than has been the custom heretofore.
ONE OF THE PARTY.*

The Late Dr. Dickerson.

The Chicago *Journal* of Thursday, says: The death of the Rev. James S. Dickerson, D. D., which occurred in this city on Tuesday last, is a serious loss to the Baptist denomination, of which he was an able and honored member. At the time of his death he was one of the firm of Goodman & Dickerson, editors and proprietors of the *Standard*. Dr. Dickerson has held important positions in the Baptist denomination for the past thirty years in New York, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and Boston. He came to this city and purchased an interest in the *Standard* January 1, 1875. He was a man of remarkable force and character and earnestly devoted to Christian principles. But few men were more widely known than he. He had a vast number of warm friends scattered all through the United States. He was in the fifty-first year of his age. His funeral took place from the First Baptist Church an Friday, at half-past one. Rev. Drs. Everts, Cheney and others officiated.

County Bridges and Roads.

J. B. Sulley, Esq., County Engineer, reports that during the 1874-5, twenty-nine new bridges were completed, making ninety-nine of those structures at present owned by this county. Of this number eleven are of iron, ten of stone arches, four of wooden and iron truss combined, and seventy-four are of the common wooden panel bridges. He considers iron bridges the best where heavy and constant. There is now in the county 960 feet of iron bridges, costing on an average twenty dollars per foot. Long span wooden bridges cost about sixteen dollars and short span six dollars per lineal foot. Since January 1, 1874, a trifle over fifty-eight miles of new roads have been located in the county by order of the court, and during the same time over seven miles of old roads have been vacated. For construction and repairs of county bridges this year the engineer thinks $20,000 will be required.

The Legislative Investigation.

The Legislative committee appointed to investigate the issue of water and street bonds and the expenditures connected with those works, will resume on Tuesday next. It is stated that Mr. A. Hones, formerly the bookkeeper of William Smith & Son, pipe founders, who last week refused to testify and was, on an information made before the Mayor, committed to jail but afterward released on bail, has reconsidered his determination and will voluntarily appear. What he has to say is looked for with interest, the cause of his refusal to obey the summons not having been announced. As has previously been stated, the pipe contractors desired Hemus to be examined and had nothing to do with his refusal. One thing of interest that Henne will testify is said, to be the manner of the bidding. That more than a hundred miles of pipe contract from different parts of the country and it is given out that by Henne it will be shown that there was an "arrangement" or understanding that one firm was certain to procure the contract. The proceedings of next week's session will develope whether or not there is any foundation for the story.

Alleged Illegal Assessment.

A. M. Barr and wife yesterday filed a bill in equity, in the Court Pleas No. 2, against the city of Pittsburgh, R. B. Philips, Jr., tax collector of the Twenty-second ward, and R. H. Metz, constable. The complainants allege that have been illegally assessed for a number of lots which they do not own, and also for streets and alleys laid out in a plan of lots, making an excess of assessment to across at $7,000 per acre. The collector was sandered, and contends that the plaintiffs allege is due, but he refused to receive it. and has levied on the personal property of the complainants to to satisfy the latter, which amounts to $377 84. The personal property of the complainants is valued at $2,000, and if sold, the plaintiffs claim, will cause serious loses to them. The relief asked from the Court is that the constable and collector may be restrained from proceeding with the sale, which has advertised to take place to day; that the collector may be compelled to receive the amount of taxes tendered him, and that the city may be restrained from suing and suits for taxes upon the property that has been sold to others. The Court will hear a motion for a preliminary injunction at ten o'clock this morning.

Put His Foot in It.

A Mr. McIntosh, residing near Perrysville, had a hard run of bad luck yesterday. He came to the city in a wagon and purchased a mirror with which he started home, but unfortunately he stopped at a tavern on the Perrysville road and took several glasses of lager. In remounting his wagon he put his foot in the mirror and smashed it. He then returned to the city and had a new glass placed in the frame, at an expense of nine dollars, and again started for home. He stopped at the tavern where the accident occurred, he made another stop and imbibed more lager. One of Mr. McIntosh's neighbors happened to drop in about the time he was ready to resume his journey, and was invited to a seat in the wagon, which the latter accepted, and the first thing he did after mounting the wagon was to put *his* foot in the mirror, breaking it all to finders. This catastrophe necessitated another trip to the city and another investment of nine dollars. Mr. McI. attributed his troubles to the tavern, and determined not to stop there again. He had been detained so long, however, that his wife became anxious and started out in search of him. Meeting the wagon about a quarter of a mile from home, and hearing the story of the misfortunes which had befallen the new mirror, she got into the wagon and took the glass on her lap for greater safety. In doing this the reflection of the sun was cast in view of the horses and so frightened them that they ran away, overturning the wagon and utterly demolishing the mirror. The owner has come to the conclusion that the fates have decreed against that looking glass, and he will not spend any more money for repairs.

The Finest Cigars
in the market at 5 for 25 cents. "The Aroma" S. S. C. M.

COMMON COUNCIL OF ALLEGHENY.

Special Meeting Last Evening—Action on the Resolution Authorizing the Contract for an Engine House in the First Ward, &c., &c.

The Common Council of Allegheny City held a special meeting last evening for the purpose of considering the resolution authorizing the Committee on City Property to let the contract for the building of an engine house in the First ward.

A motion to proceed with the regular business prevailed, when the following papers were presented: Remonstrance against the construction of a lateral sewer on Locust street, in the Fifth ward; resolution instructing the Gas Committee to ascertain the cost of constructing an apparatus for the manufacture of gas for use in and about City Hall; petition from citizens on Slope alley for a sewer on that thoroughfare. All these papers, together with others, were properly referred.

A communication from Adam Faust, Wharfmaster of the Eastern District, in which that officer tendered his resignation, was read and accepted.

FIRST WARD ENGINE HOUSE.

Mr. Cochran presented the report of the Committee on City Property, accompanied by a resolution authorizing the letting of the contract for the building of an engine house in the First ward to Cochran & Atwell at $7,000. This firm were the lowest bidders at $7,590, but the plans were changed to enable them to reduce their bid to $7,000.

Mr. McGuire opposed the resolution on the ground that it was unfair toward the other bidders to permit one firm to reduce their bid. He thought if new proposals were invited the city would save a thousand dollars.

Mr. Cochran said he didn't care much whether the engine house was built or not, but if it should be decided to let the contract he was opposed to receiving new bids. The firm of Cochran & Atwell had reduced their bid over $500, and the work was cheap at $7,000.

Mr. Sholes said the building of an engine house in the First ward was an absolute necessity. The old building was liable to tumble down at any time.

The resolution passed first reading, after which it was laid over till the next meeting.

An ordinance granting to Peter F. Bohlen permission to erect a frame stable on Ohio street, Eighth ward, was passed.

Adjourned.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

Northrop Bros., bankrupts, Luzerne county. The Register's finding, under the order of reference, on the petition of Inez Carr, for the payment of a dividend, was presented and confirmed *nisi*.

William H. Mechling, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. An order was made for the examination of certain witnesses before the Register.

James B. McFadden, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. The assignee's report of the sale of unpaid book accounts, judgments, &c., was presented and confirmed *nisi*, to become absolute in ten days if exceptions thereto are not filed within ten days.

The National Iron Company, bankrupts, Mcntour county. Leave was granted to the assignee to accept $500 in settlement of the claim against Geo. W. Jay and wife, and to accept $3,000 in consideration and settlement of the claim against William Panter, *et al.*

First National Bank of Athens, Pa., vs. Elizabeth Welles, Bradford county. Jury trial ordered during the June term of Court at Williamsport.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

In the case of Jesse H. Fritz vs. John F. McKinney, William McKinney and Samuel S. McKinney, an action on a bond, a verdict was returned for the plaintiff in the sum of $373 53, together with the costs of the suit and costs unpaid on the original judgment.

Joseph Hoyle vs. H. C. Frey. The Sheriff ordered to make distribution of funds realized upon sale of defendant's real estate.

Emil Schalk, trading as Emil Schalk & Co., vs. David Hostetter. Action to recover damages for the alleged appropriation by defendant of orders for o.l, which belonged to plaintiff. A peremptory non-suit was ordered by the Court, with leave to move the Court in *banc* to take it off.

Joseph Maillard vs. the First National Bank of Birmingham, garnishee of John Martin Shafer. Verdict for plaintiff for $44 40, subject to the opinion of Court on question of law reserved.

Frank M. Love vs. Charles P. Mingel; action on a note. Verdict for plaintiff for $200.

Francis Rafferty vs. the German Fire Insurance Company; action to recover on a fire insurance policy. On trial.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Ewing and White.

The case of Edward D. Dawson against William Woods, which has been on trial for several days, before Judge White, was terminated yesterday by a verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of eleven hundred dollars. This was an action for damages of *crim. con.* and attracted considerable attention during the trial. The plaintiff's testimony was to the effect that on the 20th of January, 1874, he went to the mill of Messrs. Reese, Graff & Woods, at which he was employed as a steel hammerer, for the purpose of resuming work. He had been away the day previous, looking for a helper. He did not succeed in finding a helper, and when he entered the mill he met the defendant, who is a member of the firm. Mr. Woods asked him what he was going to do, whereupon the plaintiff answered that he was thinking of quitting. Mr. Woods then told him to get out if he didn't intend to work, and at the same time he caught hold of him not very roughly. Then he picked up a hammer, struck him on the head with the handle, knocking him down, and afterward put him out of the mill. It was claimed by the plaintiff that this blow disabled the plaintiff for several weeks, and that he has not entirely recovered from it yet. The theory of the defense was that Dawson had come to the mill in an intoxicated condition; that the defendant had ordered him out, but he refused to go and said the defendant couldn't put him out; that when he refused to go Woods struck him; that the two then clinched, and in the tussel fell, and that the injury upon Dawson's head was inflicted by the fall and not by a blow. It was also claimed that Mr. Woods but acted in self-defense. The jury, however, declined to accept the theory of self-defense, and gave judgment in the sum stated.

James Davis, for use of McCandless, vs. the Cash Insurance Company of Pittsburgh. Judgment of non-suit entered.

Isaac Crown et al. vs. Henry Sellers Mc-Kee *et al.* On trial.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Kirkpatrick.

Sarah Williams, indicted on oath of Eliza Roberts for stabbing, was found guilty and sentenced to the Western Penitentiary for one year.

John Shaffer, indicted for larceny from the person on oath of John Rouch, was found guilty.

Nicholas Heid, indicted for larceny by bailee, on oath of Henry Ellis, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to the Workhouse for four months.

Levi Wolff, indicted for receiving stolen goods, on oath of Thomas Neely. Verdict of not guilty.

Jefferson Morgan, indicted for aggravated assault and battery on oath of Patrick Hughes. Defendant pleaded *nolo contendere*, and was sentenced to one day's imprisonment and required to give bail in the sum of five hundred dollars to keep the peace for one year.

Nicholas Walsh, indicted for larceny and receiving stolen goods on oath of J. A. Duff was found guilty and sentenced to the Western Penitentiary for two years.

Herman Drewery, indicted on oath of Herman Drewery, for assault and battery. Defendant pleaded guilty and was sentenced to the Workhouse for six months.

John Rodgers and Thomas Dorsey and James Anderson, colored, were convicted of burglary, on oath of J. H. Hilman. The defendants entered the house of the prosecutor in Allegheny, on the night of the 13th of last December, and stole clothing to the value of one hundred dollars. Rodgers and Anderson were sentenced to the Penitentiary for six years each, and the other prisoner, who was the oldest and the leader of the party, was given seven years.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Lotta's benefit, last night, was a big affair, standing room being at a premium. "Musette" was played, and well played. It is by long odds the best play Lotta has in her repertoire, having a part for her that suits her exactly, and good characters for the leading members of the company.

"Musette" will be given at the matinee this afternoon and for the last time this evening, when Lotta's engagement closes.

Next Monday evening Miss May Howard will make her first appearance in this city.

The Centennials.

The entertainment given by the Centennials last evening, in Library Hall, for the benefit of the Society for the Improvement of the Poor, was a success in every sense of the word—the house being crowded and the performances of the most delightful character. Among the performers who distinguished themselves in a liberal and manly spirit, despite the unjust reflections cast on them by the charges made, and they have settled and duly paid, was the Legis lature; and as the bill must either be rejected or pass in the shape reported by the Conference Committee, no amendments being possible in either House, the bill drops as a whole, or the officer gets no pay.

The action of the Democratic State Convention, in appointing Captain William McCleary, of this city, Chairman of the State Executive Committee, gives general satisfaction to both wings of the party in Allegheny county. The Democratic press generally speak well of him, and personally he is very popular. An estimate can be ier be formed from a Republican standpoint, after the campaign is over.

JAMES T. HILDRETH, formerly Assistant Supervisor of the Pennsylvania railroad, and a resident of Altoona, died at Aiken, South Carolina, on the 17th instant, of consumption. The Altoona *Tribune* says: He was a man of many excellent traits of character as well as social virtues. He was a member of the Second Presbyterian Church, and during his illness exhibited the characteristics of the humble and devout Christian that he was.

"How is it, Mrs. Murray," said one lady to another last night, as they had a comforting cup of tea together, "with a half a dozen ruined reputations on buttered toast, "how is it, Mrs. Murray, that you always have such nice milk? if the cow herself told me that she gave it, it couldn't be better." "Mrs. Lomax, ma'am, replied the experienced matron, "I never keep the same milkman more than a month. He wants to secure customers, and so there is no cream now in his milk than usual at first. Whenever his milk is such as not to enlist the best efforts of my ca, I change."

THE *Christian Advocate*, speaking of the Legislative investigation of our municipal affairs, says: "The city has put $4,000,000 in her water works and hasn't them done, and can't finish them for lack of money. She is as far in debt as the law will allow her to go, and her only chance is to get a special act to allow her to issue bonds to the amount of $200,000, and finish the works and make them profitable. There is a party here opposed to that, and the reason alleged is, to so disgust the people with the water business that they will consent to sell their $4,000,000 works for a mere song to some private company. That company, it is said, is in shape already by anticipation, and is working for the defeat of the effort to get the money to finish the works, for the reason just named."

Doing up Men's Wear.

Writing to the *Ohio Farmer* on this subject, "Dot" says: I used to think it quite a task to wash and do up men's and boys' wearing apparel, for the reason that I was troubled to make them look nice after the renovation. They would put on such a wrinkly appearance that I would get discourage, and not feel at all satisfied with the results of my labor. It wasn't the washing part that troubled me so much as the ironing.

I learned by experience never to wash any kind of woolen goods, especially if they are colored, in a sudsy water, where white clothes had been previously washed, on account of the lime, but to put up a suds made of clear hot water and soap, and then rinse in clear warm water, folding the garments carefully before putting them through the wringer; they would then dry with ease and I did well but he did going up was where the difficulty came in.

After a while, however, I was fortunate enough to receive instruction from an experienced laundress, which caused my troubles to vanish like dew before the sunshine, the lesson was too simple. I was surprised at myself to think that I had not thought of it before. It was merely this:

After the garments that are to be ironed are thoroughly dried, spread them smoothly over the ironing board, then wring a cloth out of clear water, spread the cloth over the goods and iron with a hot flat until the cloth is dry; dip and wring the cloth again, spread it above the part already pressed, and proceed as before until the face of the goods has all been passed over.

When pants are to be done up the seams should all be pressed over a press board, the same as when newly finished; then fold the same as tailors do, and go over them with the wet cloth and hot iron; after being treated to such a course woolen wear will come out looking nearly as good as new, and no one need be ashamed to wear them, "either to mill or to meeting."

It is a little difficult to do up coats and vests, because of the different kinds of cloth which many purposes not all shrink ing alike; yet they can be managed so they will look nicely if care is exercised in the management of the ironing. Pants have shrunk, and pressing in place as they are being done up. If the linings are to loose rip them up and lap over or rip off.

Clean and Dry Stables.

The present season has been, and in all likelihood will continue to be, a very unfavorable one for horses. Influenza, that destructive pest to the equine race, both endemic and epidemic, is prevalent in a greater or less extent throughout the country. In view of this fact the following hints will be found useful: A horse will endure severe cold weather without much inconvenience, so long as he is furnished with a dry stable. But require him to stand on a wet and filthy floor, and his health will soon belng to fail. Horses often suffer from cold feet and legs. A great many stables have damp and wet floors. Few men who handle horses give proper attention to the feet and legs. Especially is this the case with colts. Much time is spent of a morning in rubbing, brushing and smoothing the hair on the sides and hips, but at no time are the feet well bedded and properly cared for. Now be it known that the feet of a horse require more care than the body. They need ten times as much, for no one expect they are almost the entire horse. All the grooming that can be done won't avail you anything if the horse is forced to stand where his feet will be filthy. In such case the feet will become disordered, and then the legs will get badly out of fix; and with bad feet and legs there is not much else of the horse fit for anything. Stalls and quarters for horses should be so constructed as to be dry, healthy or comfortable to the horse as the pasture, and should be avoided by all good hostlers in the country. Nothing induces colds and coughs so much as cold and wet feet in illy-kept stables. An ordinary cold is the stepping stone to influenza, distemper, pneumonia, rheumatism and a number of other diseases which follow in their train. Keep your stables clean, give your horses plenty of fresh air, keep their feet warm in cold weather, and you may defy the thousand and one disorders that equine flesh is heir to.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

Defrauding the Pickwicks.

[From the Paris Journal Officiel.]

In the East, principally in Egypt and Syria, the traffic in antiquities, such as statuettes in bronze and stone of heathen divinities, arms, vases made of pottery or glass, sarcophagi, medals, &c., has of late assumed great extension. Pottery vases, statuettes of Egyptian and Phœnician gods, monumental stones, with Hebrew, Samaritan, Arabian, Greek, and all kinds of ancient inscriptions, medals with Hebrew characters, &c., are brought in by the wonderful exactness. An antique appearance is given them by the aid of divers processes, which enable fraudulent dealers to pass them off as genuine objects many centuries old. The manufacturers of these sham antiques are very ingenious; by the aid of a certain liquid, used in Egypt and Syria, they manage to give the bronzes, pottery, and marble the most deceiving colors. They have their agents in many Eastern towns, notably at Cairo, Alexandria, Beyrout, and Jerusalem, and are in constant relations with a number of the Bedouins and fellahs scattered about in these Eastern parts.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THERE was very little of public interest transpiring at Municipal Hall yesterday.

TRAMPS who sleep at the Nineteenth ward lock-up, demand blankets to recline on.

THE Board of Health failed to meet yesterday, a quorum of members not attending.

THE alarm of fire from station 34, about eleven o'clock last evening, was without cause.

THERE is a remarkable quiet in police circles, and the city has not been so free from carelessness for years.

THE Gas Committee of City Councils met yesterday and acted upon a number of petitions for additional street lamps.

THE Street Commissioners will have a busy time when winter has certainly gone. Many prominent streets were never in a worse condition than now.

AT the hall of the German Literary Society, No. 144 Wood street, a debate will take place next Thursday and Friday evenings, between Dr. J. Ritseer and Mr. W. Streerwitz. Admission 50 cents.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY REED has issued a *scire facias* on Samuel and Isaac Thompson, of crooked whisky fame, to show cause why they should not pay the amount of their bonds in this case, i. e. $2,500 each.

CONRAD VIROK, the old man committed for non-payment of taxes, and held in jail by the collector because his costs were not paid, was yesterday released by Judge Kirkpatrick, on application of the County Commissioners.

THE Edgar Thomson Steel Works, Union Iron Mills, Lucy Furnace Company, Wilson, Walker & Co., Keystone Bridge Company, Jones & Laughlins, Lewis, Oliver & Phillips, Hussey, Wells & Co., Wayne Iron Works, Hussey, Burns & Co., and Kloman, Park & Co. are among the Pittsburgh firms making exhibitions at the Centennial.

THE Board of Revision were engaged yesterday on returns of valuation from the Eighth and Thirty-sixth wards. A deputation of citizens from the Thirty-sixth ward waited upon the board, and asked to have corner lots assessed at $800, but the board refused the petition, and the lots were assessed at $90 per front foot, or $1,800 for a 20 feet lot.

THE attention of Postmaster Negley is called to the want of a step at the door of the new postoffice addition recently erected. Those who have occasion to take mail matter to the newspaper distributing department daily and nightly, experience much inconvenience. A number of newspaper employees will rise up and bless the P. M. if he remdies the evil.

COURT INTERPRETER HAGERMAN is likely to lose his occupation, inasmuch as provision for his salary has been stricken out of the salary bill passed by the Legislature; and as the bill must either be rejected or pass in the shape reported by the Conference Committee, no amendments being possible in either House, the bill drops as a whole, or the officer gets no pay.

A GOSPEL meeting under the auspices of the Woman's Temperance Alliance will be held in the Lafayette Hall, on Sunday evening, beginning at 7:30, and led by Miss L. A. Hailer. All are invited.

REV. R. W. PEARSON, D. D., preaches in Fourth Avenue Baptist Church to-morrow morning on the "Facts, Folly and Philosophy of Prayer," and to morrow night on "The Cake Unturned." Believers Baptism at evening service.

SEVENTY persons united with the Second Presbyterian church, Washington, Pa., Dr. Hays, pastor, at their communion on the 19th instant. The recent revival in this place has added one hundred and seventy-eight persons to the three churches of this denomination.

THERE will be a meeting held in the Second United Presbyterian Church Seventh avenue, on Monday evening, beginning at 7:30, for the purpose of organizing a juvenile cold-water army. Each Sabbath School in this city is earnestly requested to send three delegates to represent their school in this meeting.

THE Board of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church have issued a circular inviting the ministers and members of that denomination to unite with them in observing Friday, April 28th, as a day of fasting and of special prayer to God for his blessing on the General Conference, to assemble at Baltimore, in May.

A WIDOW, in moderate circumstances, having heard an appeal for the endowment of the Allegheny Seminary, went to the office of the *United Presbyterian* on Monday of this week and handed to the editor fifty dollars, with this remark: "I wish to do something for that object, and thinking you might not call on me, I bring you this." Her name will be given in due time when the list of contributors is made up.

DIFFICULTIES in Scripture, and How to Treat, them will be the subject of discussion at the eighth session of the Sunday School Normal Class, on Tuesday evening next, in the Smithfield Street M. E. Church. Rev. B. F. Brooks, D. D., has consented to conduct the class, a fact which will give pleasure to the large number of representative Sunday school workers, who desire light on the interesting topic.

THE Baptist Social Union for Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity will celebrate its second anniversary on Tuesday evening, March 28th, at seven o'clock, in the Fourth Avenue Baptist Church. An interesting paper expected from Dr. Pearson, of Pittsburgh; Rev. J. K. Cramer, of Elizabeth; Rev. Mr. Bristow, of Library; Rev. J. H. Miller, of Mayville, New York, and other of the members of the Social Union extend a cordial invitation to all interested in Christian work to be present.

THE *Presbyterian Banner*, of this week, contains three columns of what may be called "revival news," being brief extracts from letters received from ministers in Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan and California, giving the additions to their churches at recent communions. There are sixty-six congregations embraced in the list, and the additions aggregated 2,854! The highest number reported from any one place is 215. In six instances the additions were over one hundred. In one case the accessions exceeded the whole number in the congregation. No stronger evidence is needed to show that the Presbyterian Church is sharing largely in the results of the general revival. The Methodist papers, not many years ago, were the only mediums for the publication of revival news, but the *Christian Advocate* has been seldom able to make such a showing as this in a single week.

The Eclipse To-day.

A partial eclipse of the sun takes place this afternoon, visible throughout the United States, excepting a portion of Florida. It will begin here at about twenty minutes before four o'clock, and end a short time before sunset. We are so accustomed to eclipses in this Smoky City of ours, that this one will hardly attract much attention.

THE ST. JAMES.

The Best Hotel in the City, on the European Plan.

Travelers, by a large majority, have concluded that it is cheaper, and more satisfactory in other respects, to patronize hotels kept on the European plan, and those who visit Pittsburgh have found that the St. James, on Liberty street, opposite the Union Depot, is *the first-class hotel* of the city on the plan mentioned. Mr Lanahan, the genial proprietor, has achieved a wide celebrity as a landlord, and those who have the good fortune to enjoyhis friendship are loud in their praises of his liberality and generosity. The dignity of a landlord. Our advice to travelers visiting our city is—stop at the St. James.

Spring Fashions.

The time is fast approaching when mankind in general will be compelled to lay aside their heavy winter clothing and don garments more suitable for the spring and summer months. No doubt many persons are even now contemplating this change, and realize that they will have to get something new in this line, and we know of no merchant tailoring establishment in the city where one can get a fashionable garment made to order, at a moderate price, better than at Mr. B. Tegel's, No. 38 Smithfield street. Mr. T. has a fine line of piece goods in stock, and solicits an early call from his numerous patrons.

Mr. Walter Andersen,

the fashionable merchant tailor, No. 1 Fifth avenue, Duquesne Way, has received his first invoice of spring goods, to which he invites examination. His stock comprises all the latest novelties for gents' wear. Gentlemen who desire first-class clothing at a moderate price should visit his place. All garments made at his establishment have a graceful appearance which can be conferred by tailors of pronounced artistic abilities.

A Long Journey.

I came 300 miles to have Dr. Spencer, 254 Penn avenue, extract 30 teeth without Laughing Gas, and full well paid for my journey. I positively felt no pain whatever.

Caucasian Tooth Powder.

Prepared by Dr. Spencer's formula, warranted purely vegetable, and to be the best in the market. Recommended by the editors of this paper. Try a box. For sale at 254 Penn avenue.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Pittsburgh and Northwestern Railroad.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

DEAR SIR—Having been misled by wrongful statements made to me, concerning the action of J. C. Fawcett, President; Austin Pearce, Treasurer, and other officers of the Pittsburgh and Northwestern Railroad Company, I was induced to file informations against them and have since learned for their arrest, and publication of these facts as items of news appeared in several papers of this city.

I am now satisfied that a serious mistake was made in this matter by which the imputations were cast against these gentlemen, whom I am now convinced have been guilty of no unfavorable motive or intension. I can say that they have acted in a manly manner even in a liberal and manly spirit, despite the unjust reflections cast on them by the charges made, and they have settled and duly paid, as have all employees under my charge all that we claimed was owing to us.

I hope you will give this letter the full publication it deserves, that as far as practicable we may undo the wrong which has been done.

It is needless to add that the informations have been entirely dismissed, on my own motion.

I can truly say that I have full confidence in the integrity of these gentlemen named, and a much larger confidence in the enterprise represented by the Pittsburgh and Northwestern Railroad than I have heretofore had.

C. M. BIRD,
Chief Engineer.

Messrs. B. A. Elliott & Co.,

No. 114 Market street, call attention by advertisement in another column to their large and fresh stock of seeds, plants, trees, shrubs, vines, birds, flowers, etc., among which are to be found numerous specialties which will attract the attention of those contemplating early spring gardening and planting. All the seeds, plants and flowers offered by this house are warranted fresh and genuine. It will pay those interested to send or call at once for free catalogue.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24, 1876.

SENATE.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate the House bill in relation to political contributions.

Mr. DAVIS suggested that the bill be sent to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. HOWE thought it affected political matters more than anything else, and that there was no law question connected with it that any committee was competent to wrestle, and he suggested that it be sent to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Agreed to.

Mr. HOWE presented a memorial from the Chamber of Commerce of Milwaukee, remonstrating against the erection of a bridge across the Detroit river at that point, and asking that measures be taken to take traffic under the river instead of over it. Referred.

Mr. CAMERON, of Wisconsin, presented a memorial of the Legislature of Wisconsin in relation to the improvement of the St. Croix river. Referred.

Mr. WRIGHT offered a petition of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, asking to be refunded the tax of $6,536, alleged to have been illegally assessed upon gross receipts delivered from carrying the mails.

The Senate voted to adjourn over till Monday when it adjourns to-day.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate the bill on the Sioux deficiencies, with notice that the House will not agree to the amendments of the Senate. The Senate voted to insist upon its amendments, and asked for a Committee of Conference. Messrs. Wither, Allison and Maloney were appointed.

The Senate took up for consideration the Post Route bill.

Mr. BOGY said the committee had paid personal attention to all the proposed routes and had made personal inquiry from different members as to the necessity of all they had proposed. They had stricken out and inserted only such as they had carefully scrutinized, and perhaps upon this statement the Senate would not insist on having the bill read in full.

Debate ensued, during the course of which Mr. SARGENT said: Let the departments send their mail matter by a stroke of the pen; it will take no more time than to lick a stamp, and it costs no more to send mails in this manner than it does with a stamp on them. He believed this economy might be carried a little farther and members of Congress and Senators might be put into communication with their constituents by franking privileges. He believed it right that members and Senators should be permitted to communicate with their constituents and to send them such information, printed and otherwise, as they deemed necessary. The bill was amended as to minor points, and passed.

The bill providing that Wilson McCandless, judge of the District Court of the Western District of Pennsylvania may be retired on account of ill-health, although he has not reached the age of seventy years, was taken up and amended so as to provide that he should resign at the end of six months after his retirement, and then passed.

The Senate then resumed consideration of Senate bill No. 1, to count the votes for President and Vice President.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM moved to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed to third reading, and then introduced the following amendment: That in case a State shall have but one return shall be received by the Pres dent of the Senate from a State, purporting to be certificates of the electoral votes given at the last preceding election for President and Vice President in such State, he shall immediately make a report thereof to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, who shall in such cause said Supreme Court to proceed to examine and hear who are the legal electors of such State, and shall have power to send for persons and papers; and said Chief Justice shall, on or before the last Tuesday in January succeeding the meeting of electors of President and Vice President, report to the President of the Senate which of the said electors were legally elected, and the returns sent by the electors so designated shall, if in all other respects they are legal, be counted before the two Houses.

Mr. BAYARD introduced the amendment proposed by Mr. Cooper as follows: And if the two Houses do not agree as to which return shall be counted, then that vote which is so counted which the House of Representatives, voting by States in the manner provided by the Constitution when the election devolves upon the House, shall decide to be the true vote of the State.

Mr. RANDALL [interrupting]—Why did you not propose that amendment in committee, instead of increasing the reduction of the paltry ten per cent. we have made?

Mr. FOSTER—I am not to be catechised on the floor.

Mr. RANDALL [persistently]—I want to show the country and the House the inconsistency, the duplicity of the gentleman from Ohio in coming in here and offering amendments to reduce the salaries of members to $2,700, while he resisted in committee a reduction of $5,000.

Mr. FOSTER—I have a good answer to the attack.

Mr. RANDALL—I have made no attack.

Mr. FOSTER—You have charged me with duplicity and inconsistency.

Mr. RANDALL—There is no sincerity in your amendment, and you do not expect it to be adopted.

Mr. FOSTER—Try it and see.

Mr. RANDALL—The Committee on Appropriations has fixed the compensation of members where I think the people of the country will be satisfied.

Mr. FOSTER asserted that he offered the amendment in good faith, as he did everything. There was no demagogueery about him, and the gentleman all knew it. There was no inconsistency in this bill unless the salaries of members were reduced to $2,700, as that would be a reduction of ten per cent. on the salaries as fixed when that of clerks in the departments were increased. He regarded it exceedingly unfair in Chairman of the committee [Randall] had made this assault on him as to call in question his honesty and consistency. Such conduct could be called in question more than that of any other member of the House. Only a year ago, that gentleman had been an advocate of high salaries, and his marvelous conversion had taken place since that time. He gave him credit for an honest conversion, but he did not want him, or any other gentleman, to strive to deter him [Foster] from the honest discharge of his duties by a charge of duplicity.

Mr. BAKER, of Indiana, said he had pledged to his constituents to use his voice and vote in the direction of retrenchment, economy and reform, and he intended, with all honesty and good faith, to endeavor to redeem that pledge. Democratic majority reminded him in this bill of Artemus Ward, who was willing to sacrifice on the altar of his country all his wife's relatives. [Laughter.]

Mr. WHITE, after calling to the Chief Clerk of the House and at Mr. RANDALL for having once alluded to him as "miserable man," declared himself in favor of all reductions that were necessary for proper and economical administration. The Democratic majority in the House reminded him of the Jew peddler who accounted for selling his goods at ten per cent. below cost, on the ground that the goods belonged to a rich uncle of his, whom he wanted to break up.

Mr. CHITTENDEN declared himself as earnestly and conscientiously in favor of every possible economy, because no man could foretell how the Government was to pay its expenses. He warned members that if they reduced the salaries of Government officials below the point which would sustain them respectably, and did not reduce their own salaries to the same point, the country would howl in judgment at their inconsistency. If members came here to make money, then a compensation of $7,500 would not be too much; but if they came to serve their country, then $5,000 was enough to cover their expenses for the time they were required to spend here.

Mr. HOAR trusted that the House did not propose to present the pitiful spectacle to the country by which these fellows reproduced a bond is something similar to the *Graphic* process, and they can reproduce plate or print. In the possession of one of the parties there were copies of large steel engravings which it requires very close scrutiny to distinguish from the original.

A. P. H.

INDUSTRIAL AND BUSINESS NOTES.

Most of the manufacturers at Athol, Mass., are busy; many run extra time to fill orders.

The directors of the Bechtelsville, Pa., Iron Company have increased their capital stock from $60,000 to $100,000. This relieves them from financial difficulties, and they expect to put their furnace in blast in a week or two.

The Lock Haven, Pa., *Republican* says that marble has been discovered at Heckley, Centre county, said to be equal to the finest Italian marble. It possesses a beautiful bronze surface, and is susceptible of an extraordinary polish.

All the woolen and cotton factories of Newburyport, Mass., are said to be loosing money. Two of the Salisbury mills are to be stopped at once. Cotton mills of Newburyport are little better. One corporation has been idle for some time, and another will suspend.

The Williamsport, Pa., *Gazette and Bulletin*, says: "Thomas Stafford, of Nauvoo, Tioga county, has run a drift sixty-five yards long one mile and a half south of that place, and has struck a sixteen-foot vein of fine minerals, consisting of silver, lead, copper, antimony and some arsenical cobalt, bismuth and nickle. He is now working the vein, and already has a small furnace nearly ready for smelting. While recently traveling up Sterling Run